THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1926.

H. H. HORSEY, = LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Is receiving the Unanimous and Hearty Support of Every Voter who approves of the Robb Budget and the Liberal Policy of Lower Taxation

VOTE - and - WORK - for - H. H. HORSEY

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GREEN TEA T92

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INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

SPECIALS FOR AUGUST SELLING

Everything in

SUMMER MILLINERY

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PRICES: $1.00 each
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All this season's buying

WANTED—A good smart boy.

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The Leading Millinery House

Better Quality Suits and Overcoats Tailored to Your Order

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Compare our guaranteed Blue Serge Suits at $35, with suits sold elsewhere for $45.

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Our Collection Service

WITH branches and correspondents throughout Canada and strong financial affiliations abroad, we are in a position to make prompt collections in all parts of the world. Acceptances are quickly obtained, payments promptly transmitted—details are carefully and accurately handled.

Ask our local manager for complete information. 24

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH,

C. WAITE, Manager.

FRED RUSSELL

Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN

East Street, Napanee

'Phone 406

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. L. BEDORE. 25

FOR SALE—Horse and single set of harness. Apply G. VINCENT, Carter, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of window frames, large and small, with glass. Apply this Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With barn, cow stable, hen house, drive house, pig pens, pasture land and a good garden. FLOYD WHITMARSH, Napanee, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two storey brick dwelling, modern conveniences, newly decorated, garage. Apply to D. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 27-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Adolphustown, 200 acres more or less. Possession December 1st. Privilege to plow after this harvest. Apply C. M. WILSON, Napanee. 37

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpapers—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee. Ont. 6-tf

AGENTS WANTED—Exceptional opportunity for energetic men whole or spare time. Full line of Government inspected Fruit Trees, Bushes, Shrubs, etc. Free equipment and commissions paid weekly. WELLAND NURSERY COMPANY, Welland, Ont. 37-d

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 1 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FARM FOR SALE—The vendors are now in a position to sell by private sale the following described farm: Part of lot No. 3 in the 6th concession, Township of Richmond, containing 140 acres more or less, and part of west part of Lot No. 4 in the 7th concession, Township of Richmond, containing 15 acres more or less, being the farm known as the Joseph Lockridge farm. Dated November 25th, 1925. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario. 1-tf

SELBY.

A number from here have gone north picking huckleberries.

D. Denison has purchased property in Newburgh and intends moving soon. We are sorry to lose Mr. Denison and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett and son, of Toronto, were recent visitors here.

Miss Mary Denison was a recent visitor in Toronto.

We are glad to say Mildred McQuaig is improving after her operation at the General Hospital, Kingston.

G. Richmond has improved his residence with a new verandah.

Rev. and Mrs. Smith have returned home after spending some time with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Ballance.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson and daughter, of Belleville, are visiting her father.

Mrs. A. C. Tummon and children spent a week recently at Latta.

Mr. and Mrs. Denyes spent a day recently with Mr. and Mrs. B. Denison.

Mrs. McMaster and Miss McMaster, of Havelock, spent last week at D. McKim's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison, Toronto, spent a few days recently at D. Fitzpatrick's.

Napanee Fair, Aug. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

Big programme every afternoon and night. Come and see the great improvements made to the Fair buildings and bring your neighbors along. Tuesday is Children's Day. All children admitted free.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to F. W. BARRETT, Chief of Police. 38-tf

WANTED—Maid, accustomed to children, references required. Apply MRS. C. WAITE, Bridge street. 38

LOST—Between Centreville and Napanee, one cuff link. Finder communicate with M. STEVENS, Napanee. 38-a

LOST—Between Napanee and Odessa, a lady's purse, black, containing return ticket to Toronto and about $36 in money. The property of Mrs. W. H. Price, wife of the Provincial Treasurer. Will finder please notify F. W. BARRETT, Napanee. 38-a

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bah room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

LOST—At Grace Church S. S. picnic, near Bath, Ladies' gold wrist watch and University of Toronto crest signet ring. Watch has engraved initials E. W. and ring has Marion E. Wales, vic. 26 engraved on inside. Will finder return same to H. S. WALES, Napanee and receive $10.00 reward. 37

IDEAL HOME

FOR RETIRED FARMER

In Village of Bath, Ontario. New Brick Bungalow, full basement, new barn, eight acres, fronts on Bay of Quinte. Will sell below cost.

MRS. I. I. COGLON,

38—2-m Bath.

STELLA.

The owners of threshing outfits are preparing for the season's work by repairing and giving a general overhaul to all necessary work in preparation for the bright prospects for good crops and a heavy yield of grain.

Miss Edna Strain and Miss Ruth Marshall, R.N., of Buffalo, who have spent a pleasant vacation with relatives here, have returned to their duties, accompanied by Miss Arline Miller.

The Misses Sandwith, of Kingston, are holidaying here.

Miss Anna Neilson, B.A., entertained Miss Helen Sandwith, of Kingston, Miss Abernethy, Toronto, and J. McCarhy, of Kingston, recently.

Mrs. Burnham, of Alberta, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Neilson.

Miss Madeline Henderson, of Winnipeg, is visiting relatives here.

The members of the Anderson orchestra, of New York, who are summering on Stella Point, delighter the younger set with a dance on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, of Toronto, are spending two weeks with Miss M. Hill.

Political meetings and political discussions are the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Long, of Rochester, were week-end visitors with Mrs. Strain.

Miss Marjorie Bell and brother, of Pittsburg, are with their aunt, Mrs. Fred Addis.

Mr. Jack Christie and C. Gibson, motored from Belleville for the week-end.

Miss Eva Glenn, B.A., spent last week-end in Kingston.

NOMINATION MEETING

Under and by virtue of a warrant issued to me on that behalf by Edward Minz, Mayor of the Town of Napanee, I hereby give notice of the holding of a meeting for nomination of candidates for the position of Reeve of the Town of Napanee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. P. Graham. Said meeting shall be held at the Town Hall, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1926, at 7.30 p.m.

And if a Poll be required said Poll shall be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1926, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the undermentioned Polling Places, and by the undermentioned Deputy-Returning Officers and Poll Clerks:

POLLING SUB-DIVISIONS:

Centre Ward No. 1, Town Hall, J. M. Graham, D.R.O., Walter Metcalfe, Poll Clerk.

Centre Ward No. 2, Mrs. Rankin's residence, E. J. Walters, D.R.O., Richard McNeill, Poll Clerk.

West Ward No. 1, Frank Kinkley's residence, Damon Garrison, D.R.O., Walter Higgs, Poll Clerk.

West Ward No. 2, Public Library, A. B. Perry, D.R.O., Ernest Lucas, Poll Clerk.

East Ward, John Robinson's store, R. S. Wales, D.R.O., Geo. Knox, Poll Clerk.

W. A. GRANGE, Returning Officer.

Dated at Napanee, August 16th, 1926.

Liberal Committee Rooms!

Committee Rooms have been opened

In The Harshaw Block

For both Lady and Men Workers

The Rooms will be open every day.

All Liberals are Cordially Invited to make use of the rooms

SWITZERVILLE CENTENARY NEWS.

The year 1926 has been a notable one in many respects, but particularly so to the residents of the Switzerville community, because in 1826, just one hundred years ago, the foundation of the old historic Methodist Church was laid. This was in the days of the saddle back preacher, whose appointments were far between and Methodist was slowly yet surely being established in the hearts and homes of the people, who having realized its spiritual power were ready to drive long distances to have the privilege of hearing again and again the gospel preached, also to meet and hold Christian fellowship together. In such days the above church was built, and in it the people of Switzerville and surrounding district continued to worship for nearly three-quarters of a century. However, the time came when it was thought necessary to replace the old frame structure with a new brick building to meet the religious and spiritual needs of its members and community. This having been done has made possible the present centenary event, seeing that continuously, from 1826 to 1926, one hundred years, the worship of God has been continued.

Now that the century mark has been reached it was felt that the present time was fitting to put forth a special effort to repair and beautify the present church, therein God's honour dwells. So just at this time it stands before us particularly as a monument of divine mercies to His people, past and present. Also as a reminder of the undaunted labours of our forefathers, the itinerant preacher, local preachers, class leaders, Sunday School and other workers and organizations.

Further it stands as a challenge and to it the loyal hearts of the Switzerville people respond and have determined to do it worthily, with the same loyal spirit that prompted our fathers and mothers in the past, with the result that the work of renovating the church is not only being done, but the re-opening services have been planned for Sunday, Aug. 22nd. Morning and evening services, with the Rev. C. W. Mille, of Ottawa, as special preacher for the day. On Monday following a Centenary Tea will be held in the church grounds.

All who are privileged to attend the above Centenary gathering will have an opportunity especially observe that the Switzerville United Church as it stands today is unique in its architecture, being a combination of the Gothic and Roman, the roof and ceiling being of sharp Gothic, the windows and above them Roman. The heavily beamed ceiling supports are finished in the tones of the wall, while the lofty gables add to great advantage by way of decoration and dividing the ceiling of the auditorium into sixteen beautifully squared panels, on a solid wood field, the effect being most charming. The walls are of cream blend, while shades of colours, with the Roman arches of the windows and the window jambs pleasingly arched with ivory shades.

The alcove in the chancel is also of Roman architecture and is carried out in neutral shades of light biscuit and the large arch is of Ivory, on which is written, in cathedral type, a suitable biblical quotation. This main central Roman arch is supported by two pilasters, each eight feet high, giving the alcove true significance and the proper apparent support of strong columns on either side.

At the rear of the chancel, in silver and gold and other soft colours, a frescoed cross and crown appears which rests on cathedral letters and characters: "No Cross, No Crown."

The woodwork, including pulpit, altar rail, choir loft, screen, seats, window sash are finished altogether, the decorations thro in Flemish oak shades. Taken altogether the decorations throughout are of oil colours of an high order, and no better style or work will be found in our city churches. The decoration scheme and colour combinations are the inspiration of C. B. Scandlebury, Architect and church decorator, of Belleville, whose wide experience, with his personal supervision of the work, has made possible the renewing and beautifying of our historic church at Switzerville. We believe all of Switzerville's former residents will welcome the above news and plan to join us in our Centenary event.

Portland Cement.

From Canada's newest and most up-to-date plant. Guaranteed Al quality.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

M. P. GRAHAM APPOINTED TOWN TREASURER

FOLLOWING RESIGNATION OF MR. C. H. LAPUM

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Dr. E. Minz presiding.

Present—Councillors Dunbar, Roy, Simpson, Fitzpatrick and MacGregor.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The Streets Committee reported that they were having the surplus earth from John and Centre streets placed on several of the streets in town needing it, also that considerable of this surplus dirt was being used at Springside Tourist Camp, making a much needed improvement. It was the opinion of the chairman that the council of the Township of Richmond should be asked to contribute something towards the cost of the work done on the road leading into Riverside cemetery, as part of this road is in the above mentioned township.

Report adopted.

Mr. C. H. Lapum presented to the Council his resignation as Treasurer of the Town of Napanee, said resignation to take effect on August 31st.

The Finance Committee presented the following report:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Owing to the resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. Lapum, which is in the hands of the Municipal Clerk, this Committee has surveyed the possibilities for filling the vacancy.

The Committee scarcely needs to comment upon the fact that this position is one of the most important public positions under the control of the Council, and to say that in filling the position the best interests of the public must be kept foremost in the minds of the Council.

It is the opinion of this Committee that the position can be best filled by Mr. M. P. Graham, the present Reeve of the Town, who for many years has devoted a generous share of his time and ability to the public business of the Town and who through the years of experience has gained a thorough insight into the many intricacies of public financing. It has been suggested to Mr. Graham that he take over the care of the Town Treasury, and we believe that he has been persuaded to accept the appointment, which this Committee are pleased to recommend be made.

The filling of the vacancy in this way will necessitate the resignation of Mr. Graham from this Board, but it will assure this and other Councils of the permanent services of our most mature and able man. The position should be filled with a young man, as owing to the increasing amount of painstaking work which municipal officers are called upon to do, owing to changed standards and methods of business, and the development of affairs generally, we should be assured of a permanent and regular officer, particularly in this position.

This Committee further recommends that in order to protect the outgoing and incoming officers, that an audit be made of the books of the town by R. Eastman-Burns, of Kingston, in order to satisfy bonding concerns holding Mr. Lapum's bond, and who will hold the new treasurer's bond.

J. M. SIMPSON,

ED. J. ROY,

EDWARD MING,

Committee o Finance.

August 16th, 1926.

Report adopted.

In motion of Councillors MacGregor and Roy the resignation of Mr. C. H. Lapum was accepted.

Mark P. Graham tendered his resignation as Reeve of Napanee.

On motion of Coun. MacGregor and Coun. Dunbar, Reeve Graham's resignation was accepted.

A by-law was passed appointing Mark P. Graham to the office of Treasurer for the Town of Napanee, the appointment to take effect on the 31st day of August, 1926. The salary in connection with this office to be $780.00 per annum.

On motion the chairmanship of the Town Property Committee, of which Reeve Graham was chairman, was turned over to Coun. E. J. Roy.

On motion the Mayor named a committee composed of Couns. Roy, Dunbar, MacGregor, who shall have jurisdiction over all public parks in the Corporation for the year 1926.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

C. N. Railway	$ 5 00
G. E. Winter	50

DECORATION DAY AT NAPANEE

In spite of the intense heat, the annual Decoration Day service by the Independent Order of Oddfellows, which was held Sunday afternoon was the most largely attended of the many which have been held in the years that are gone. Three years ago, the custom of decoration was entirely changed and instead of decorating the individual graves, memorial plots were laid out at the entrance of both Riverside and Riverview cemeteries. The plots are formed into three large links and early in the season plants are set out which present a beautiful appearance during the summer.

Promptly at 2.30 the procession left the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, the order of march being as follows:—The Napanee Citizens' Band, Belleville Cantons, Kingston Cantons, Past Grand Master Dr. Ross, of Kingston, Past District Deputy Grand Master Rev. W. R. Tanton and Bro. Geo. T. Walters, Chairman of the Committee, the members of Napanee Lodge No. 86, Argyll Lodge No. 212, Mount Ararat Encampment No. 16, and the members of Queen of Sheba Lodge No. 254, Daughters of Rebecca, in cars.

On arriving at the cemetery the members formed a circle around the plot and the order of service was then proceeded with, the first number being an overture by the band.

After the singing of a hymn the names of deceased brothers were read by Bros. F. W. Barrett, P.D.D.G.M., and E. J. Walters, representing Napanee Lodge No. 86 and Argyll Lodge No. 212 respectively. Following the reading of the names the Band rendered another selection, after which the members of the Rebecca Lodge deposited large bouquets of flowers on the plot.

P.G.M. Gen. A. E. Ross was then introduced to the brethren and gave a very interesting address on the great principles of Oddfellowship, after which the closing hymn was sung, this being followed by the benediction by Rev. W. R. Tanton.

This concluded the service, the members returning to the Lodge Room, where a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Ross, the visiting Cantons, and to the Committee which had charge of the proceedings.

Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in cones. EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

SOFTBALL

Kingston fans are loud in their praise of the Napanee Leafs, who made their second appearance of the season on the Cricket Field last Friday, and defeated the Treasurers, Kingston City League Champions, in a fast and well played game by a 9-5 score. In the last appearance there they played to a 24-25 score with Supremes.

The Napanee team fielded brilliantly, particularly in the outfield, and the top half of the batting order, Misses Richardson, Douglas, Embury, Stinson and O'Neil, used their clubs to excellent advantage, scoring all the runs and hits between them. Dorothy Johnston pitched the whole game, and held the Treasures to seven hits, being particularly effective with the bases occupied. Two Treasure hits were loaded with Treasures and only one out, but the first time she passed the next two batters to pitch out, and the next ime only one of the runners reached the plate safely. Miss Grass had her throw to second working nicely.

For the losers, the most spectacular player was Miss Ellerton, at short, who handled seven chances without an error. All of the Treasures played well, only four errors being credited to them.

Napanee.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	—9
Kingston.....	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—5

Johnston and Grass, Beck and Connolly.

COMING :-: EVENTS

LIBERAL MEETING at Adolphustown Town Hall, Tuesday, Aug. 24th, at 8 p.m.

LIBERAL MEETING at North Fredericksburgh Town Hall on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, at 8 p.m.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH, SUNday eveing, August 29th—The Radio Four Male Quartette, of Belleville, will sing, and they will also give a recital following regular service. 38-a

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY G. C. TRUMBULL,
(Editor of The Sunday School Times.)

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS: DUTIES TO GOD.

Sunday, Aug. 22—Exodus 19 : 1 to 20 : 11.

Golden Text—Thou shalt love the lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might (Deut. 6 : 5).

It was now the third month since God miraculously and triumphantly brought the enslaved Israelites out of Egypt. They had reached the wilderness of Sinai and —here is a striking fact—they encamped before the very mount where God had appeared to Moses in the burning bush and commissioned him to deliver Israel. It was there called "the mountain of God," and it was no accident or mere coincidence that Israel was there. For when Moses had protested to God that he was not the one for that great commission, God answered: "Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain" (Exod. 3 :12). The pillar of cloud and of fire had led unerringly.

A mountain in Bible symbolism, stands for a Kingdom. The King was now going to give to His "peculiar people" whose Kingdom some day should control the whole world, the laws of the Kingdom.

All that God had done for Israel so far, from the time of His calling Abram and His covenant with him down to the encampment at Sinai, had been "sheer grace: God's undeserved love and mercy and power in their behalf, doing everything for them and not asking them to do anything for Him. Now for the first time He proposes something entirely different. "If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then"—certain blessings will follow. Israel would then be "a peculiar treasure" to God "above all people," and "a Kingdom of priests, and an holy nation." Israel thoughtlessly, superficially accepts the condition proposed by "I," and herself under law instead of grace, and then enters upon "one long record of the violation of the law." The result has been that this nation has never yet answered God's invitation to become the Kingdom of priests to the whole World. His treasure and holy nation, that He longs to have her. But she will, when she accepts as her Messiah and Saviour, her Prophet, Priest, and King, the Son of God in whom alone the whole law has been fulfilled.

The entire nineteenth chapter of Exodus is a study of the holiness and awfulness of the law of God, as contrasted with the marvellous grace of God that was fulfilled in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. "For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ" (John 1 :17).

Mount Sinai, representing the perfect, but humanly unapproachable law of God, could not be touched by human hands (except by Moses and Aaron, specially authorized by God) without the penalty of death. For the law saves no sinner; it condemns to death (Rom. 3 :19, 20 ; 7 : 10). Whereas Christ, who kept the law for us into fellowship with God by grace (Rom. 8 : 1-4; Gal. 4 : 4, 5). When we receive Christ as Saviour we are given a new life, new power, and are supernaturally enabled to keep God's law.

In this lesson we have the rst four Commandments—ll Duties to God. Next week, in the remaining six, we have Duties to Man.

The introduction declares that the Lord is "thy" God, and a God who has delivered triumphantly : brought-thee out.....of the house of bondage. In other words the God precedes what He requires of us by reminding us that He is 'not a force, but a Father," a personal God, interested in us, the God to whom we belong ; and also that He is the Saviour.

1. Plainly then, we should have no other God's before Him. As Creator and Redeemer, the one Deity in the universe. He has all the rights to us and in us. No other "gods" can do for us what He can. We must remember that "gods" in the Bible does not refer to non-existing, imaginary beings, who are demons, evil spirits, doing Satan's will (1 Cor. 10 : 20). We must choose even today between serving them and serving God. We cannot know Him and serve Him unless He is supreme in our life and love.

2. So graven images, or idols, representing "other gods"—or even representing—God, are absolutely forbidden. We must not bow down before or worship them. The worship of images has been one of mankind's dominant sins from before Moses' day until now, and will continue until the Lord's return. It wrecked Israel countless times, is found in every land on earth today. It will have a tremendous and world-wide revival when the final world emporer or 'Beast' sets up an image of himself and demands "that as many as would not worship the image of the Beast should be killed" (Rev. 13: 15).

3. Taking God's name in vain does not mean mere profane language, though it includes that. It means far more : the Commandment is that one who has received God into his life as Lord and Saviour, and who therefore bears God's name before the world, as a son bears his father's name, must not do this "in vain," or make an empty show of it. If he does, God "will not hold him guiltless." The Third Commandment is peculiarly for Christians to-day, that "ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called" (Eph. 4 : 1).

4. To "remember the Sabbath Day" points Israel back to creation, when God rested on the seventh day (Gen. 2 : 2, 3), and also to the cessation of manna on that day (Exod. 16 : 22-30). It was a day holy, "set apart" to the Lord, and later God's law set it about with the most detailed and ceremonial regulations for Israel. This is the only one of the Ten Commandments not laid upon the Christian in this present age of grace. All the others are repeated, in substance, in the New Testament Epistles, but not this. The Christian observes not the seventh, but the rst day of the week, when our Lord rose from the dead. "The Sabbath commemorates a finished creation, the first day a finished redemption."

WHEN SENDING MONEY ORDERS

WHEN you have occasion to send Money Orders they may be obtained readily at any branch of the Bank of Montreal

Napanee Branch
D. A. B. WHITE, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of $750,000,000

J. DRIVER—YOU ARE GUILTY

BY ERWIN GREER

(President Greer College of Automotive and Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.

It is evident that experience in driving is a small factor in cutting down the number of accidents. According to the Weekly Underwriter, examination of drivers has far less bearing on motor vehicle accidents than a good many State legislators seem inclined to believe.

Here are some of the more common sins of commission and omission that come under the category of "Driver—You are guilty."

Failure to signal intention of stopping.

Failure to signal before turning, or giving an inadequate signal that may mean anything or nothing.

Giving the wrong signal, such as signaling a left-hand turn and then turning right, crashing into the driver behind you, who started to pass you on your right upon seeing your left-hand signal.

Failure to observe the boulevard stop.

Making left turn from right hand line of traffic.

Cutting in ahead of a car in a line of traffic without having plenty of room.

Speeding.

Driving on the wrong side of the road.

Pulling out from curb into a line of traffic without first looking back and giving a signal.

Cutting inside the traffic button or center of intersection in making left turn.

Improper lights.

Passing on the right.

Loafing along high up on the center of the road, requiring drivers who wish to pass you to crowd far over to the left of the road in the face of traffic coming from opposite direction.

Refusing to give way to right upon signal of driver who wishes to pass.

Tying up street car traffic by straddling the rails when there is plenty of room to drive to the right of the rails.

Passing standing street car.

Passing to left of street car.

Failure to observe the right-of-way rule at intersections. In this connection, the last Legislature amended the old law so that at present the vehicle approaching the intersection from the right has the right of way over the vehicle approaching from the left, providing the one approaching from the right was travelling at the lawful of speed. The old rule gave the vehicle on the right the right of way unless the vehicle approaching from the left first entered the intersection. It is assumed, of course, that both vehicles approach the intersection at approximately the same time.

The exception to this rule is that vehicles entering a public highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on the highway.

Days Growing Longer?

The oft-expressed wish of the busy man that the day were longer is being gratified, for the earth is steadily reducing its rate of rotation. It will be some time, however, before we need change our habits on this account, because the lengthening of the day is estimated to amount to one-tenth of a second in a thousand years. Frictional resistance to tidal motion of the oceans is blamed for this.

His Wife Was Away.

"Didn't you hear about it?"

"No."

"But it happened in your neighborhood."

"I know—but my wife's been away."

Billions of Fish Eggs.

During 1926 four and a quarter billion fish fry and more than a billion fish eggs were planted in the waters of the United States.

THE MEIGHEN POLICY OF RUIN

BY R. J. DEACHMAN.

Three things stand out in my memory as happy recollections of my childhood. One was my desire to capture the bag of gold supposed to rest at the end of the rainbow. (I haven't got it yet). Another was to catch a bird by putting salt on its tail, and the third was to invent perpetual motion by adjusted weights on the spokes of a wheel, or by a clock where when the spring would wind itself up as it ran down, and the clock would go on forever. These things passed away, with my milk teeth, but they linger in the minds of some statesmen. The bag of gold may have passed out of the mind of Arthur Meighen; the salt on the bird's tail may no longer interest him, but he is fresh from a trip to the Maritimes, where he has been busying himself explaining his ideas on perpetual motion.

TIPPING YOURSELF.

Briefly Mr. Meighen's ideas are these: The protective tariff of which he is so able a defender, is not giving the people of the four provinces of the Dominion, any good. According to this gentleman, high protection was all right in a round country, but it is no good in a long one. What is good for the goose is not necessarily highly advantageous to the gander. We have it on poetical authority

"That Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean."

so though these twain were one, made so by priest or minister, their digestive systems failed to coalesce, hence the divergence of appetites. From so, according to Mr. Meighen, is it with the Maritimes. They are, in his opinion, not benefitted by high tariff, so he proposes to take away the "benefit" high tariff given the Central Provinces not by lowering the tariff, but by taking from them the "benefits" received, and giving it back to the Maritimes in a bonus on freights.

IT IS NO LAUGH.

Made as a proposition by anyone in a less prominent position than Arthur Meighen, this idea would be laughed out of court. Mr. Meighen will argue it with all seriousness. His subtle, algebraical and dialectical mind will be offered incense upon the altar. He will argue it with all the fervor of the neophyte of a new religion. At the same time, if called upon to carry it out, he would deny the whole proposition as cleverly as last session he denied the bricks for his tariff, which formed an integral part of his previous political campaign.

LOOK AGAIN.

Let us analyze the proposition. It starts with an obvious truth always an excellent plan in defending a sophistry. Mr. Meighen says that the end provinces of Canada have received very little benefit from high protection We write that upon the tablets of enduring memory. B.C., Alberta and Maritime papers please copy. All Tory campaigns previously conducted in these provinces, even the basis of high protection as a policy, were therefore founded upon false hopes. The admission is worth recording. It is worth emphasizing. That is the first point in the new policy. That point is well taken. Any policy of high protection must necessarily draw business from the circumference to the centre. That has been frequently pointed out. It goes without saying. It has been true in the U.S.—it must follow in the Maritimes.

TEST IT ON COAL.

Now, follow Mr. Meighen in his next step. He proposes to apply this idea to coal. He wants to bring the coal from Nova Scotia and Alberta, to Ontario. We import approximately 16,000,000 tons of coal per annum, reduction of approximately 4,000,000 tons in 1921, due to increased use of hydro-electric power. At the present time this coal comes mainly from the U.S., with about 750,000 tons from Great Britain. It is true that we could use Canadian coal if we are willing to pay the price—there is no doubt of that. There are two ways of doing it,—one is by putting a stiff duty on coal, the other by bonusing the railways to carry the coal at a very low price. If the duty is put up Ontario will have to foot the bill. That would be the best way of doing it, for it would give to this great province an intimate knowledge of the workings of a high tariff. Mr. Meighen's mind seems to run along the line of bonusing the railways to carry the coal at a very low rate. No figures of costs have been given. But if coal to supply the needs of the central provinces is to be brought from Nova Scotia or Alberta, it is safe to assume that not less than $4.00 a ton on 16,000,000 tons or $54,000,000 will be required. Mr. Meighen may deny this. If so, let him get down to facts and figures. Building dream castles in a political Utopia where economic facts can be ignored, may be good enough for a pastime, but a man who aspires to the Premiership ought to start with the foundation.

THE ENORMOUS COST.

Anyway, there has to be an enormous bill paid by somebody, before this thing can be done. Who is to pay it? Figures given here as an estimate, is pretty close to the entire amount of the Provincial tax income of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It exceeds by six times the Provincial taxes of the entire Maritime Provinces, and is 25% more than the entire expenditure for Provincial purposes of the three prairie provinces. Who foots this bill? Prince Edward Island has little to gain from it, —it's production is agricultural. Ontario and Quebec will be the losers because these provinces are the heaviest tax payers in the Dominion, and they will be called to foot the bill. Manitoba can get nothing. Will Mr. Meighen try to tell the people of that province what hope there is for them in this adventure of Mr. Meighen's? Saskatchewan votes Grit anyway, and, in the opinion of Mr. Meighen, deserves nothing. Alberta is supposed to get a market for its coal, but if it has to pay the cost of the shot it would be better off without it. B.C. of course, has nothing to gain, Mr. Meighen never faces the matter of costs in this proposition. He should be asked to state the full case. Imagine a wild scheme such as this involving as it does, bonuses to our railways of tens of millions, and dismissed by Mr. Meighen with a wave of the arm. It would be interesting to watch the faces of the members as they voted a bonus of say $30 million dollars to the C.P.R., for carrying coal below costs.

WHY SO ?

But turn again to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. They jut out into the Atlantic like the British Isles from the coast of Europe. There is nothing in the provinces to be great trading and manufacturing centres. As some one said of England:

"God and the ocean
And some guiding star
In high cabal,
Have made us what we are."

The Maritimes, like England, have the natural resources. Unlike England, they have refused to take advantage of the ocean. The ocean brings the world to the doors of the Maritimes. It costs the grain from Canada to Europe than to move it from London to Southampton when it gets there. It is access to the seaboard markets, that Mr. Meighen will yet remake the Maritimes. The people of these provinces have far from lacking in genius and ability. They have a surprising mastery of the art of politics and statesmanship. With the whole world before them of broadening their markets and going out after the trade of the world they are likely to hang on to the boot-strap policy of Mr. Meighen. Shrewd men will want to count the cost. They will be unwilling to trust Mr. Meighen's vague intimations of a new Heaven built up by raking money out of one province and putting it in another—the cost is too heavy, the danger too great.

HISTORY IN STRING.

Knot Records Only History Books of Ancient Incas.

Scientists recently deciphered a tangle of knots in colored strands of fibre which throw new light on the activities of America's earliest civilized people—the Incas.

Knot records were the only history books of a great nation which occupied an area equal to that of the United States and western Europe combined, so far as social organization was concerned, was very advanced, for the Incas collected taxes, took census records, built bridges and irrigation canals, and were successful manufacturists. These wonderful people flourished for thousands of years before being conquered by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, yet these engineering wonders reveal chapters of their life almost as plainly as a printed page.

The records were discovered a century ago by a ship's carpenter, who came by them in South America. Accompanying the tangle of knots was a key written in Latin, apparently by a Spanish ecclesiastic.

The records consist of several bunches of "knotted" knotted strands, each upon a lacquered ring apparently formed from the sinew of some large animal. From the circumference of each ring proceed from thirty to one hundred strings looking like catgut, each about one foot long, and on each attached a series of thirty knots which vary in complexity from a simple "put through" to a tangle of loops and twists three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Translation of these primitive records reveals a knowledge of the Deuce, corresponding with the Biblical account.

According to the old historians who patiently twisted these yards of fibre, the first white civilizers came to America 2,300 years ago—centuries before Columbus was born. Who were they? The extraordinary fact that the Incas apparently worshipped Wotan suggests that the first invasion of America was made by Scandinavians.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

South American State Assumes New Importance as a Market.

Owing to the important developments which have taken place in the oil fields of the Republic of Venezuela during the last few years, and the consequent increased purchasing power of the country, that South American state has assumed a new importance as a market.

From a scant half-million barrels in 1920, the production of petroleum had increased to over 250,000,000 in 1925, and the limit has not yet been reached. Venezuela now holds fifth place as a producer of oil, and with further development she may take a yet higher position.

Exports from Canada to the republic rose from $2,754,544 in 1921 to $1,065,258 in 1924, and to $1,483,333 in the fiscal year 1926. These mounting figures are largely accounted for by large purchases of flour, but as far as other Canadian products are concerned the market is practically untouched, despite the fact that the conditions obtaining warrant the closest attention from the exporters of foodstuffs and many manufactured articles.

Venezuela, in the most northern part of South America, has an area of 394,000 square miles, which is only 13,000 square miles less than the area of the Province of Ontario. It has an estimated population of three millions. Of this number about 10 per cent. are white of European descent, but possibly 75 per cent. are of mixed white and Indian. There are also pure Indians and negroes.

Largely due to the development of the oil fields there is a large and growing market for such Canadian products as fish, canned butter, all varieties of canned fruits and vegetables, potatoes, flour, lumber, cement, the various steel products, and many kinds of manufactured articles. The city of Maracaibo may be said to be the most important single market in the country. Canada has recently been brought into prominence in the city through the purchase of two electric light and power plants from a Montreal corporation.

The wealth of Venezuela lies in her abundant natural resources, which are largely undeveloped, and in her pastoral and agricultural industries. In addition to the petroleum areas there are various asphalt lakes which yield the best quality of asphaltum, and along the coast pearls are found at various points. The mines yield precious and useful metals—gold iron, copper and coal.

MR. PATENAUDE'S POSITION

The whirlwind campaign of Mr. Patenaude in Quebec during the Election of 1925, is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Patenaude is now Minister of Justice in the Shadow Cabinet of Mr. Meighen.

Hardly a year ago Mr. Patenaude was profuse in his declarations of independence. "I am in every way free, I am free from Mr. Meighen, even as I am free from Mr. King." On platform, after platform in Quebec he repeated that sentence. Again he stated, "I have kept independent of all parties and of all chieftains. Above all parties, power, self, and government, there is something superior." Perhaps more to the point was a declaration by Mr. Patenaude on October 25, 1925, a few days before the election in which he said, "Today I can say, that if I do not approve of Mackenzie King, I am no more disposed to accept the Imperialistic tendencies of Mr. Meighen."

Liberal speakers last Fall, unmasked Mr. Patenaude, on almost every platform in Quebec. They charged that notwithstanding his repeated declaration of independence he was nothing more or less than an ally of Mr. Meighen. They alleged further that the Campaign which Mr. Patenaude was putting up was but an attempt to drive a Tory wedge in a strongly Liberal Province. The more direct were the Liberal challenges, the more emphatic became Mr. Patenaude's declarations of independence. "I will not make such alliances nor permit myself to be used as a chattel by any man," he said. And again: "I can assure you that neither King nor Meighen, will ever get me into his hand to deliver me to anyone." Everybody knows that Mr. Patenaude suffered ignominious defeat at the polls last Fall. The break he had hoped to make in the Liberal ranks in Quebec was an utter failure.

This Campaign, Mr. Patenaude travels over Quebec as the Minister of Justice. He still makes pretensions of independence, though he admits that he is linked up with Mr. Meighen. On August 7, speaking at St. Laurent, Mr. Patenaude is reported, by the Montreal Gazette as stating that he pleaded the cause of Quebec with Mr. Meighen, and added, "I have the pleasure of saying that Mr. Meighen," Mr. Patenaude, in other words, says, that he has eliminated some of the Imperialistic tendencies of Mr. Meighen. Apparently it was Mr. Meighen's famous speech on November 17th, 1925, that helped Mr. Patenaude to ease his own conscience. The paragraph of Mr. Meighen's speech at Hamilton which aroused such resentment among many members of the Conservative party, but which was evidently pleasing to Mr. Patenaude, reads as follows:

"Never did we think of sending our troops save after the authority of parliament was secured, and never in future would it happen. I'd even go farther and say that I don't anticipate another call in this generation, and I earnestly hope that our children and children's children will be spared the curse of war. I believe that in the interest of all, such a decision be left with the people and that nothing be done till it is given. There would be no delay, and the fact that a matter of this kind was voted on, would contribute to the unity of the nation in the days to follow."

At his St. Laurent meeting, Mr. Patenaude claimed full credit for the conversion of Mr. Meighen to Mr. Patenaude's ideas of Imperialism. "I pleaded with him your cause, the cause of national unity, and I have the pleasure of saying that I won. In the course of last fall I claimed that the Conservative party should return to the same traditions of its past, to the principles which in the past had been its force and life. I claimed with all my force that we return to a Tory wedge in Canada, and I declare now that the seed I was sowing was strong enough to resist prejudice and influences of men. In the course of last Fall I asked that the exterior policy of Canada consider first of all the interests of Canada; that Canada be sovereign of its decisions, mistress of its destinies without the intervention of the Empire. I have had occasion to see that the leader of the Government, the head of the Conservative party, has spoken in the same manner, I claimed in the course of the campaign last Fall that there should be a policy of peace between the provinces and the diverse sections of the country, between the different races of Canada, and I have the pleasure of noting that the same policy has been preached by the leader of the Conservative party."

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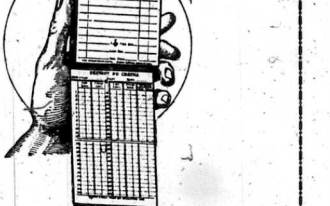

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THE SONGS OF ERIN.

Have Unmistakable Characters of Nationality.

Where did they spring from, and when? Lost in the mists of time, they have been handed down from generation to generation, many of them without a name, but with the unmistakable character of nationality in their melodic construction, that has stamped them as Irish.

Many of them are very old. John McCormack says that "Ireland was singing when the first breath of history parted the mists about her coasts," and she has been singing on the battlefields, among the hills, in the castles, and the quiet cabin, because the Irish have always sung, as if music was as much to them as the air they breathed. The Irish claim that their teachers of music held the highest rank as such in many parts of England a thousand years ago. So that the art of the music teacher is an old established profession in Ireland. The chief instruments taught were the harp, and the bagpipe. Both instruments have changed a good deal from their original condition, and have been practically superceded by the piano and violin, but in the country districts the bagpipe is still a familiar friend of the cattars.

A feature of many old folk songs is the great compass of voice that is required to sing them, the range often extends to two octaves, or more, which taxes the singer to the utmost, and demands complete cotrol of the upper register of the voice. How did the bards of long ago manage this? Voice production and breath control, as we understand them today, was not known. It is probable that each singer pitched the song to suit his own voice and added those embellishments to the song he sang, which is characteristic of all early folk songs.

The songs of Ireland were of three classes. Weeping music, which is sung at the Caoine (Keen). The cao-iners, or mourners, and those who sit round the dead body, and sing, or "keen" for hours, and many Irish songs have a peculiar wail suited to such mournful occasions.

Laughing music is another kind of Irish song. There are generally heard at dances. The rhythm is lively and is sung in a spirited manner and accompanied by any instrument that is available. The sound of music with a strong rhythmic accent appeals with great force to the Irish peasant. Their feeling for rhythm appears to be inherent. They can't keep their feet still when music of this class is being played, and it is said that an Irish peasant will gladly take down his cottage door, so that he may hear the tap of the feet as the fiddler plays his inspiring notes.

Sleeping music is another class of Irish music which consists of those low, crooning, plaintive airs, that one associates with the cradle, and which has sung a popular appeal to all classes. These tunes vary greatly according to the district in which they are sung. A tune sung in Killarney would sound very different in Athlone, the principle notes would be the same, but the variations, or adornments that are always added, frequently obscures the real tune to such an extent that it is only by listening attentively that the similarity is detected.

Many Irish folk songs have been incorporated in operas, and other works. Handel has an Irish Jig, in "Acis and Galatea." Mendelssohn wrote a fantasia on Irish Tunes. Beethoven and Haydn used them, and Ireland has produced her own big men, in Field, William Wallace, Michael Balfe, and coming down to more modern times in such men as Stanford, Victor Herbert and Hamilton Harty, not to forget Dr. Annie Patterson of Cork, who is said to be the first woman to pass her examination as a doctor of music.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY SMOKE.

Causes Immense Amount of Damage to Living Vegetation.

Smoke alone is responsible for an immense amount of damage to living vegetation, but, when combined with mist in a dense smoke-fog, it plays havoc with plant life.

In a paper read by Mr. Robert Ascroft before the British Commercial Gas Association at Plymouth, Eng., startling figures were given as to the amount of impurities held in the air per square mile during the year ending March 31, 1924:

	Tons.
Rochdale	786.8
Liverpool	660.33
Blackburn	639.21
Birmingham	440.35
London (Golden Lane)	426.35
Leeds (Hunslet)	393.50

This smoke pall contains acids which are very harmful to vegetation. Hardly laurel is killed in two years when growing in Hunslet, in the heart of industrial Leeds. In smoke-infected areas grass is coarse and poor in quality; sheep do not thrive on these pastures; autumn flowers cannot be grown.

Nor do outlying districts escape. Prof. Cohen, of Leeds, has stated that smoke from an industrial town will easily travel fifty miles or more. The soot particles settle at a very slow rate; a particle shot from the top of a chimney 100 feet high would take nearly three weeks to settle. This, says Mr. Ascroft, is a very important point for horticulturists and farmers, as the question arises as to how far crops are affected by this drift of infected air from towns.

MUST PAY RENT.

Some of Those Rentals Take Novel Form.

Somewhat of a panic was caused among tenants in East Sussex, England, recently, by the instructions of a new lord of the manor that he intended to claim payment of all rents due to him.

These charges had for so long been unclaimed and unpaid that the debtors had completely forgotten what they were, and consequently became somewhat alarmed. But the lord of the manor, who is also a well-known antiquarian, enjoyed his little joke and reassured the victims.

The most in cash that any one man had to pay was a shilling a year for "all those lands and appurtenances belonging thereto," as the "dry-as-dust" documents usually say. One pound of pepper was the usual rent in kind due from another.

The highest rent was the payment of the first potato, first parsnip, and so on, to reach maturity on the land. No wonder the tenants were immediately relieved and cheerfully agreed to give the lord of the manor his just dues.

It is quite refreshing to learn that in these days of high rents and heavy agriculture prices there is a lot of very useful property on which such quaint and insignificant rents are still paid.

A week before Midsummer Day falls due the Duke of Wellington will send to Whitehall an expensive miniature French flag. It is then sent to Windsor, where it is laid by the bust of the "Iron Duke" in the guardroom, and remains there until next rent day. For this little flag is the agreed rent for the beautiful estate of Strathfieldsaye, which was presented to the famous soldier by a grateful nation on the one simple condition that this small rent was paid by his descendants.

The King receives a herring pie annually from Yarmouth in payment of rent, and if the pie was not made and sent his Majesty could demand the higher rent of 100 herrings. From one estate within his Cornish Duchy, the Prince of Wales takes the very low rent of three pounds of pepper and three hens. A bouquet of the first flowers to come into bloom on the estate is the annual sum in kind due to the Duke of Rutland from one of his tenants.

The ancient term "peppercorn rent" comes, of course, from the old exaction of pepper for rent, and dates back to Tudor days, when pepper was really of value. To-day many lords of the manor would be embarrassed if their tenants paid with the quantity of pepper that is their lawful due. For instance, Lord Harewood could hardly find a use for the three quarterns of pepper he should receive every year from one of his farmers, but a small quantity is still paid in token of the validity of the claim.

One pound of pepper a year "as long as grass grows" is still payable on another estate in Sussex, adjoining the one which has just been reminded of its trifling annual duty to its lord of the manor. There is a piece of land in Bloomsbury, now of immense value, on which a pound of pepper has to be paid on rent day.

These rents may be small, but they can be very useful at times, sometimes, and if the lord of the manor was a modern Shylock, more concerned on getting his rents in cash than the cash, he could make matters awkward at times.

Thus there is a tenant farmer on the Yorkshire uplands whose rent is a snowball, payable on Midsummer Day. He is probably the only man in the country who pays rent in snow in June, and he declares that there have only been a few years in which he has had to rent a hundred-to-the-snowball. A similar rent, paying on Lady Day, which a Berkshire has to find, is usually more easily raised.

More than one estate in Hertfordshire has to pay rent in roses. One must deliver two red roses on Boxing Day at noon; another rose is payable at Midsummer in a daisy chain and three roses; a third pays three roses and one pound of pepper.

The bishop of the diocese used to receive from Banbury a hundred and forty hens and twelve hundred eggs by way of rent, but this became an inconvenience both to the Corporation and the bishop. Some years ago, therefore, it was mutually agreed to settle with a payment in cash.

A teetotal Hertfordshire farmer declares that the only time he ever buys beer is immediately after the Midsummer Day, when he must buy a barrel with which to pay his rent. A new bow and arrow is the annual payment from a Warwickshire estate.

Lengthy Wills.

A will disposing of $100,000, which breaks the record for length, has been deposited with an Old Country firm. In all it occupies 1,066 pages, and is mainly contained in four large books bearing bound in blue leather, with additional outer covers, and with the edges heavily gilt! It is estimated that the number of words in this extraordinary document runs to 95,940, thirty thousand words more than the average length of a modern novel. The will, containing, in lawyers' language, 1,066 probate folios, easily beats its nearest rival, a will running to slightly over 400 probate folios. The eighth Duke of Devonshire left a very bulky will of 197 folios, and the late Lord Burton left a will and codicil of 116 probate folios, but this was swollen to nearly 400 folios by attached inventories and other additions to the original will.

SUPERSTITIONS IN WALES

There Is a General Belief in What May Be Called Witchcraft.

"In North Cardiganshire and some parts of Montgomeryshire there are 'conjurors' who are certainly very clever, and many people place great faith in them," said Rev. Evan Isaac, of Pontypridd, a noted lecturer on folk-lore and subjects which deal with superstitions in general, when interviewed by a representative of a Cardiff paper which recently published an article on witchcraft in Wales.

"In certain districts of Cardiganshire there is a general belief in what may be called witchcraft," continued Mr. Isaac. "And I could mention scores of instances in which people appeared to have received every justification for such a faith. There is a famous 'conjuror' living about three miles from Llanuriq, Montgomeryshire, who is consulted by men and women from all parts of the country —by English people as well as Welsh.

"A long time ago there was a conjuror in this vicinity whom crowds used to see, and he seemed to do marvellous things. He was in possession of some mysterious books which contained secret and valuable information, and these, it is reported, were handed down to the one who is now in such great request. He is consulted about anything which his clients cannot understand, and his way of putting matters right is stated to be nothing short of uncanny in its results.

"Take the case of a woman who has been seriously ill. She has, probably, visited several doctors without the desired effect. She goes to the conjuror, who, without asking her many questions advises a certain course. In a comparatively brief period she is in a state of convalescence. I can give you an instance which has occurred within the last three months.

"A young man from North Cardiganshire, a native of Aberystwyth, was very ill—and this, by the way, is a story told to me by the doctor who had attended him—and medical skill could not cure him. So he went to the conjuror.

"This was a case, however, which the conjuror could do nothing with, as the man was afflicted with cancer, and I remember the doctor asking me if there could not be a prosecution under the circumstances. I replied that I did not think so, as the conjuror made no charge, although in a sense he might be remunerated. As a matter of fact, this conjuror and others like him are really very smart in everything they do.

"They go about in the different villages and get to know practically the history of all who reside there, and when later their assistance is sought towards the unravelling of a knotty problem they are not so ignorant of affairs as they might pretend to be. They are simply good detectives, and each might deserve to be called a sort of Sherlock Holmes.

"A curious affair happened some years ago," continued Mr. Isaac. "A certain farmer in Kent kept a pig in a small village wished to pay her bill, totalling £5, to the wholesaler who had supplied her with goods.

"In the place where she lived there were no pillar-boxes for posting letters, and her daughter simply gave the money to a woman who was going a registered letter containing five £1 notes. Both the mother and the daughter thought that the bill in this way was settled and the money received, but they were surprised when, a short while subsequently, the creditor sent her another account for the sum mentioned.

"Inquiries were made, and the postman, who had given an acknowledgement — that had been thought unnecessary — denied that he had ever been handed the registered letter. There seemed to be no solution of the mystery until finally the daughter went to the local conjuror, who told her to remain calm and that the notes would come back.

"It was soon after this, when the mantelshelf in the kitchen was being dusted, that the registered letter, which had been unopened and contained the Treasury notes, was found. This is one of the amazing discoveries which are hard to explain.

"Another remarkable instance. There was a woman living at Llandadarn, who had a cow which suddenly ceased to give milk. She could not tell the cause, and she was advised to go to the conjuror some distance away. She went to the trouble of walking a long way over steep hills in order to see this conjuror.

"He told her that he knew of a farmer who was keenly anxious to buy a cow. She replied that she did, and that he called at her house several times and appeared willing to pay almost any price. 'Well,' said the conjuror, 'that man is affecting your cow. His mind is so much on it.'

"The woman went home, explained to the farmer emphatically that he would never have the cow, and the animal became all right.

"This incident," concluded Mr. Isaac, "occurred within the last two years."

Pictures From Juice of Flowers.

Pictures painted entirely with the juice of flowers are now recently exhibited in London. The colors are obtained by rubbing the flower petals across the paper.

Church Takes Stand.

A Blaengarw, Wales, news agent has been ordered by the Tabernacle Methodist Chapel to stop selling newspapers on Sunday, or be excommunicated.

Poised Like Bird Against Mountains,

Miss Lydia Fulcher, champion of the Calgary Swimming Club, has shown Lake Louise, its yellow, orange and white poppies, its distant, silent mountains and gay tourist throngs, how the swan dive should be done. She is a true mermaid of the Canadian West, schooled in the aquatic art in the Canadian government's great pool, the Cave and Basin, at Banff, where she has many times swum since her young days.

Miss Fulcher became a champion last year at the Banff Winter Carnival when swimmers dived into this Cave and Basin, filled with hot sulphur water from Sulpher Mountain, while the temperature outside through the open roof of the Basin was sinking below the zero mark. This fancy diver has also demonstrated her ability as a speed swimmer. The above photograph shows Miss Fulcher poised in midair in the most graceful of dives, with an excellent view of Mount Victoria in the distance—some six and one-half miles away. With the diver is shown also the glacier as well as the foreground in sharp detail despite the fact that the exposure was timed to the infinitesimal fraction of a second.

The new pool, situated at Lake Louise, is one of the most popular in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. It is about 90 feet in length and eight feet in depth at the deepest point. There are springboards at various heights to suit the expert or amateur diver, and the water is warm enough to attract those not wishing to venture into the cooler depths of Lake Louise itself.

WILD CATS OF CANADA

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR LARGEST CAT.

A Two-Hundred Pound Puma Is a Most Terrifying Creature to Meet Face to Face, But Is Not Unusually Bloodthirsty or Ferocious.

They are mighty interesting, these velvet-footed prowlers of the night, says Wm. MacMillan in Forest and Outdoors. And whether they be the long-whiskered, solemn-faced friends of our hearth rug, or the bloodthirsty buccaneer of the wooded trails, they more than repay a short study.

There are cats—great and small—all over the world, of course. Lions, tigers, leopards, etc., all come under the category of cats. But for the moment we will confine ourselves to the puma of our own country. And let it be understood right now that the countries of the world can produce more cats than the North American continent. As a matter of fact, only a short time ago—some four thousand years—a puma big as a sabre-toothed tiger establish that fact beyond all contradiction.

At the present moment the largest cat in the American family is the puma. And, in spite of a trio, or more, of local names, he can nearly always be identified as the biggest cat of this country. Though more common in the western part of the continent, there was a time, not so long ago, when he had her to remain calm and that the notes would come back.

"It was soon after this, when the mantelshelf in the kitchen was being dusted, that the registered letter, which had been unopened and contained the Treasury notes, was found. This is one of the amazing discoveries which are hard to explain.

"Another remarkable instance. There was a woman living at Llandadarn, who had a cow which suddenly ceased to give milk. She could not tell the cause, and she was advised to go to a conjuror some distance away. She went to the trouble of walking a long way over steep hills in order to see this conjuror.

"He told her that he knew of a farmer who was keenly anxious to buy a cow. She replied that she did, and that he called at her house several times and appeared willing to pay almost any price. 'Well,' said the conjuror, 'that man is affecting your cow. His mind is so much on it.'

"The woman went home, explained to the farmer emphatically that he would never have the cow, and the animal became all right.

"This incident," concluded Mr. Isaac, "occurred within the last two years."

Pictures From Juice of Flowers.

Pictures painted entirely with the juice of flowers are now recently exhibited in London. The colors are obtained by rubbing the flower petals across the paper.

Church Takes Stand.

A Blaengarw, Wales, news agent has been ordered by the Tabernacle Methodist Chapel to stop selling newspapers on Sunday, or be excommunicated.

—is not unusually bloodthirsty or ferocious. Indeed, Roosevelt, in summing up the characteristics of the puma, affirmed that it would be no more dangerous to sleep in woods populated with pumas — Mountain Lions, he called them—than if they were so many ordinary cats.

Then there's the big lynx—Canada lynx, the scientists call him — who might be crowned quite fittingly King of the Ambushers. Lacking the speed and concentration of purpose necessary for actual pursuit of nimble-footed quarry, he has developed ambushing into a positive art, waylaying his prospective meals, with deadly accuracy.

He's a big fellow—this silken-haired cat of the tufted ears—and must not be confused with his smaller and less important cousin, the red lynx, or wild cat.

In deadly habits, the lynx resembles the ordinary tabby in many ways, taking keen delight in catching mice and birds, for instance, and rolling them in catnip. For his size, however,—he might tip the scales at more than twenty pounds—he is one of the most ferocious-looking killers imaginable. Condemned to wander up and down the drifted trails throughout the long, cold winters, the lynx goes hungry for many and many a day. And it is under such trying circumstances that he proves his worth. Never giving up the belief that some time, somehow, he will eventually pounce upon a meal.

The small red lynx—more familiarly known as the wild cat, or catamount, in some parts of the country —can be justly described as standing between the big Canadian lynx and the house cat. Much smaller than the real lynx, spotted red on his sparsely-furred flanks, and with tufted ears, his habits are very similar to those of our backyard citizens.

To the writer, one of the most remarkable characteristics of the wild cat is the marvellous sensitiveness of his eardrums. His thin-edged ears cocked forward like twin trumpets, a hunting wild cat seems to hear the bending of a twig and the drum of a moth's wing. He himself doesn't always travel silently, however, and if the fancy strikes him he'll open his red mouth and send out over the silent woods a blood-curdling scream that often drives into panicky flight every rabbit within sound.

Twilight and dusk are the logical hours for hunting among the cat tribe's Four Hundred. And every lax twil deat spends that time in a tense, high-pressured effort to find enough food to tide him over the hours of sleep. Like all ordinary cats, they like to lie in the sun, purring contentedly under the soothing warmth, their long claws sheathed in velvet and their savage faces wreathed in smiles of contentment.

Invented Steel Pens.

The name of Joseph Gillott will always be remembered because he substituted the steel pen for the quill. He was a watchmaker and jeweller, and one day accidentally split one of the fine steel instruments he used in his work, just as he was called upon to affix his signature to a document. So quill being at hand, he took up his split tool and, scarcely expecting it would be a substitute of any use, began writing his name with it.

To his surprise he succeeded admirably. He found the fine split steel more efficient than the pens to which he had been accustomed. Quick to see the possibilities of this accidental discovery, he began to manufacture steel pens. He amassed a fortune by doing so.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Most Union-Ridden and Faction-Spilt Folk In the World.

Discussing the Tong warfare among the Chinese that has recently broken out again in the United States, Mr. Geoffrey Lucketed, who has just returned from the Far East, writes to a London paper:

In England the story of the war between Chinese secret societies in United States cities may seem fantastic. After police arrest of professional gunmen hired by the "Tongs" to terrorize enemies, the competition between these organizations is being settled by a conference in New York. This is not such strange news, though, to those who have had dealings with Chinese settlers and emigrants in Eastern Colonies.

Understand three things and you understand all.

First, and paradoxically, the Chinese are the most union-ridden and faction-spilt folk in the world.

Second, whenever any countrymen are in any number the Chinese finds it very difficult to escape the influence of the "Kongsis" or trade societies or of the "Tongs."

Third, the individual Chinese abroad who makes money, and wants to keep it, has to keep away from China. The Kongsis, the Tongs, and, above them all, the Triad link him with China.

The intricate network of Kongsis interlaces Chinese society, which is separated by trades and varieties of race. There is a greater race difference and opposition felt between Chinese of different provinces than between peoples of different countries in Europe. Hylams, Cantonese, Hokkiens, Fukiens, or Manchus are a few, for instance, of the distinctly different kinds of Chinese who don't mix.

They all look about the same to the man at home, but are readily distinguished by features, build, and manners by the "Tongs" who has been out East for long.

As the Kongsis swallow and control the Chinese artisans and workers in the trades, so the Tongs bind, or are used by, the more prosperous Chinese and envelop the Kongsis. The Tongs are more political than provincial (in the best sense), and more commercial than active than political.

Engulfing all is the mysterious Triad, the all-powerful and yet secret society. It intervenes and disentangles the tangles of the Tongs and Kongsis, and hotel-boys and servants in all their sub-divisions of duties pay their dues into their different societies, to be popped; "Cumshaw" or tips they may be certain.

The society emits to relatives in China, deducts for passages outwards, or advances for journeys home or to employment, allots a portion to organization funds, and holds another portion to the member's credit; from it he may have grants for special purposes, for unemployment, or for the liquidation and payments of debts of the Chinese New Year.

Summer Drinks

—Thompson's Belfast Ginger Ale
—Canada Dry Ginger Ale.
—Rose's Lime Juice.
—Rose's Lemon Fruit Syrup.
—Rose's Orange Fruit Syrup.
—Rose's Cherry Fruit Syrup.
—Welsh's Grape Juice.
—Dalton's Grape Punch.
Etc., Etc.

Webster's Grocery

(Sign of Quality)

Pa's Son-in-Law

PA'S S
WHEN YOU GET THE FIRE-WOOD CUT, PA, I WANT YOU TO MOVE MY TENT AND THEN GET ME ENUFF WATER TO FILL THE POLONG TUB! AND DO BE QUIET ABOUT IT—CEDRIC'S TRYING TO TAKE A NAP!
N-IN-LAW
MORE T
SEE HSAH, OLD THING, YOU'RE NOT LOOKING A BIT PIT—REALLY! AND I'LL WAGAW I KNOW EXACTLY WHAT'S WRONG AND THE REMEDY POAH IT!
N PA COULD STAND
YOU'VE BEEN LAZYING ABOUT IN THIS CALIFAWNIA SUNSHINE UNTIL YOU'AH SADLY IN NEED OF EXAWCISE! AND I'M GOING TO GET MOTAWAW TO SEE THAT YOU TAKE SOME!
BY WELLINGTON
AW - BY JOVE! THE MUCH-ADVAWNTSED, CALIFAWNIA EARTH QUAKE SEEMS TO BE NO MYTH, AWFAW ALL!

Nothing but the highest quality materials go into Peerless Fence. We can recommend it unreservedly.

Bull strong, pig tight, chicken high—there is a Peerless style for your every fence requirement. All are heavily galvanized and give years of satisfactory service. Come in and let us show you.

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Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

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Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance
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The National line of Electric Ranges, and the Beach Electric Range. Let us give you a price on installing that range or water heater now before the Spring rush comes on.

Get that Thermo Flat Rate Heater installed before Spring. The place to get it is at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

Then let us instl that Icecla Refrigerator Plant in your home. One of the latest types of Refrigerator Plants, complete with or without refrigerator, in case you have your own refrigerator.

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Wouldn't coal-buying be a task?

Even after you got to the mines, you possibly wouldn't know which coal to choose.

That is the big thing we have done for you.

We have carefully selected the proper coal for different kinds of furnaces, ranges and grates.

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Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

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Rupture Expert Here!

Do you suffer from rupture? If so, your big opportunity has now arrived. Mr. Reavely the noted rupture expert will be at the

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH

and will be pleased to give free examination to any sufferer and to demonstrate his famous appliance. This appliance will contract the opening in 10 to 15 days and will cure cases in from three to six months. This appliance is positively demonstrated to you with on your own person without any charge. You do not spend a penny unless you are fully satisfied that it is the right appliance for you. A consultation with Mr. Reavely will cost you nothing. Don't let this opportunity get away from you. Remember the date.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Public worship conducted by Rev. Harold B. Neal.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to services.

Sunday evening Aug. 29th, the Radio Four Male Quartette, of Belleville, will sing and they will also give a recital following the regular service.

Grace United Church.

On Sunday evening, Aug. 29th, the Radio Four Male Quartette will sing and they will also give a recital following regular service. 38-a

Save the Surface.

Insure your property against decay. Use Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paints for a satisfactory job. Duro and Rogers brushing Lacquers now in stock. Unexcelled for cars, furniture, etc.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Napanee Fair, Aug. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

Big programme every afternoon and night. Come and see the great improvements made to the Fair buildings and bring your neighbors along. Tuesday is Children's Day. All children admitted free.

Napanee Golf and Country Club.

The ladies of the Napanee Golf and Country Club will entertain the members at tea on Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The hostesses being Mrs. H. Huffman, Mrs. E. J. Pollard, Mrs. J. E. Miller, Mrs. Harold Anderson, Miss Jean Light, and Miss Mildred Brown.

Lost Softball Game.

The Napanee Leafs journeyed to Belleville on Tuesday evening to play a Quinte League softball game with the Beavers from that city. The hard luck which has followed the local team all season still prevails, the Belleville girls winning by the score of 18-8. A number of local fans accompanied the team.

V.O.N. TAG DAY AUG. 25TH

Every person in town will be given the opportunity to contribute to this cause. Our Victorian Nurse has proven beyond a doubt, that her services are a great benefit to the town, and it is earnestly hoped, by the committee in charge of the Tag Day, that every one will deem it a privilege to contribute as generously as it is possible for them to do.

There is no set price, just give as much as you can. Every little bit helps. Meet the taggers with a smile and show them that you appreciate what they are doing towards a good cause.

The Paradie Burned.

On Thursday morning as the boat Paradie was making a trip from Picton to Napanee, it caught fire when a short distance south of Watercombe Camp, and was burned to the water's edge. What would surely have been a tragedy was prevented by the prompt assistance rendered by the young people of the camp, who at the first call, took boats from the camp and brought the passengers to land. The fire started near the engine and is supposed to have originated by back-firing in the carburetter. Six women passengers were on board, besides the crew and the boat also carried about $2500 worth of freight, principally groceries. All the freight was completely destroyed by fire and water, as the craft burned so quickly that it was impossible to remove any cargo, and there was also the danger of the gas tanks blowing up. The boat was, up to a couple of weeks ago, the property of Capt. Ward, Napanee, who had her built for himself ten years ago and had been sold to Messrs. Hepburn and Hudgins, Picton, who had taken possession of the craft, but had only paid a deposit on the boat, awaiting the transfer of the papers. There was no insurance on the craft or cargo.

Held Successful Picnic.

Trinity United Church held their annual picnic at the Driving Park on Wednesday afternoon. The weather was ideal and a large crowd was present to enjoy the excellent programme of sports. Supper was served in the palace and thoroughly enjoyed. Following is the list of prize winners:

50 yd. dash, boys 10-12—R. Miller, John Cook.
75 yd. dash, boys 13-15—H. Robinson, A. VanLuven.
50 yd. dash, girls 10-12—M. McMillan, Irene Thompson.
75 yd. dash, girls 13-15—G. Boyes, Emma Nugent.
Eating race, boys 10-12—John Cook, M. VanLuven.
Standing broad jump, boys 13-15—Jim Grey, H. Robinson.
Needle threading race, girls 10-12—M. McMillan, M. Robinson.
Bottle filling—girls 13-15—J. Thompson, G. Boyes.
100 yd. dash, boys 16-20—F. Ballard, R. Black.
100 yd. dash, girls 16 -20—M. Paul, H. Drake.
Thread Marathon, boys and girls 16-20—M. Paul, W. Coates, and J. Coates, R. Black.
Coat race, men and women—J. McCormick, Geo. Switzer and M. Garrison, B. Weiss.
Bottle feeding race, men and women—Mrs. Weiss, F. Ballard and Mrs. Steacy, G. Switzer.
Bicycle race, boys—A. VanLuven, H. Robinson.
Beginners—Boys—H. Cowan, B. Smith; girls—Madge White, Betty Human.
Primary—Boys—Earl Nugent, Mack VanLuven; girls—Helen Henderson, Betty McMillan.
Shoe scramble—Jean Marshall, Betty McMillan, Lois Taylor.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church: Sunday School, 10 a.m.; Public Worship, 11 a.m.
Bethany Church: Sunday School at 1.30 p.m.; Public Worship 2.30 p.m.
Anderson Church: Sunday School 10.30 a.m.; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.
Speaker — Representative of the Ontario Prohibition Union.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Services taken by Rev. Canon Armstrong, Rector of Trenton.

Napanee Cheese Board.

264 white and 1350 colored cheese were boarded on Saturday. Prices ranged from 16½ to 16 9-16c.

School Fair Exhibits.

All exhibits of Writing and Art for competition at School Fairs in Lennox and Addington, should be sent immediately to J. Laughland, Dept. of Agriculture, Napanee, so that they may be judged and displayed at the Fairs.

Inter-County Game.

A large number of baseball fans motored to Newburgh on Saturday to witness the last of the play-off games in the Inter-County League. Odessa again won from Adolphustown by the score of 18-12, thus clinching the honors for the County.

SILLSVILLE.

The friends and neighbors of Mrs. David Young met at her home to attend a birthday party given by the Ladies' Aid in honor of Mrs. Young's eighty-first birthday. Mrs. Young was visiting friends in the neighborhood and during her absence her home was invaded and on her arrival home in the evening a beautifully laid table with a birthday cake trimmed with candles and "Many Happy Returns of the day" awaited her. The house was well filled with friends and neighbors. Mrs. Charters presented her with a beautiful bouquet of flowers and Rev. Mr. Stainton delivered a suitable address. A short program of musical numbers and readings was enjoyed by all. A dainty lunch was then served. Mrs. Young has spent all her life in this vicinity and has always been an active worker of the Ladies' Aid. Her son, Mr. Wesley Young, in his mother's behalf, replied to Mr. Stainton's address.

ODESSA.

Mrs. A. Hagerman has returned home after spending a month with her son, Kenny Hagerman, Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Clyde spent a week recently in Toronto.

Mrs. Ben Emmons has returned from visiting relatives in Watertown, N.Y.

Miss Eileen McCormac who has been spending her holidays here, has returned to her home in St. Catherines. She was accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Sherman Bond.

A baby girl arrived recently to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Clark Boyce.

T. C. Graham has moved in his new home recently purchased from W. R. Lake. W. R. Lake has purchased the store and dwelling of the late Mr. Lake, Sydenham, and has moved to his new home and new place of business. His many Odessa friends wish him every success.

Mrs. W. R. Lee, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mancur.

Miss Pearl Patterson, Belleville, was a recent visitor at the home of her uncle, Walter Atkinson.

Alfred Miller, Janet St. Marie, spent a week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith. Mr. Miller learned his trade with the late George Watts, forty years ago, and this was his first visit to the home of his boyhood days.

Charles Hamm spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hamm, after a delightful motor trip to Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Remion, Niagara Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clark, St. Catherines, spent a few days with relatives and friends.

Mrs. German and children, Raymond, Doris and Harold, Rochester, N.Y., also the former's father, George Allen, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith.

Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Earnley and Miss Bessie Southworth, of Brockville, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Mabee on route to Quebec City, where Miss Southworth sailed for a six weeks trip abroad. Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Earnley spent some time here on their return trip from Toronto.

Mrs. Herbert Kendall and son Clyde, Toronto, are guests of her mother, Mrs. Clyde.

Miss Gleason, Almonte, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Swift.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Baker and children, Toronto, visited their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sproule, before leaving for John Baker's, Parrott's Bay.

Mrs. S. Babee, Williamsport, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. N. Booth.

Miss Bessie Gray, Brooklyn, is the guest of Miss Eleanor Booth.

Mrs. Fred Scott and two daughters, of Montreal, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fraser.

Mr. Frank Eaton and family are guests of his brother, Mr. Harry Eaton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Holmes are on a boat trip to Montreal, Quebec City and down the Saguenay to Tadousac, where they are having a pleasant holiday. They also contemplate visiting St. Anne de Baupre and Montmorency before returning.

Miss Alice Holmes is with her aunt, Mrs. Harold Anderson, Napanee.

Mrs. Taylor and daughter, Eleanor, have returned to their home in Toronto, after spending a week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davy.

TRINITY & ST. ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCHES

Sunday August 22nd,—

Union services in St. Andrews' Church at 10.30 and 7 p.m.

Preacher, Rev. W. R. Tanton.

Mr. H. H. Horsey, the Liberal candidate in Prince Edward-Lennox, has appointed W. S. Herrington, K.C., as his financial agent.

A play-off game of baseball between Adolphustown and Odessa teams was staged at Adolphustown on Friday. The game was won by Odessa.

A barn on the farm of Mr. John Cline, Belleville road, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It is not known how the fire originated.

An Impromptu Dance will be held at the Napanee Golf and Country Club, for the members and out-of-town guests on Thursday evening, August 19th, from 8.30 to 12.30. A small fee of 50 cents will be charged.

In a very interesting game of softball played at the N.C.I. grounds on Tuesday evening, Argyll Lodge No. 212 defeated the Bankers in a Town League fixture, the score being 20-10. There was a fair attendance of fans present.

Mr. Horsey has attended several organization meetings in this part of the riding during the past week and is receiving the unanimous support of the Liberals, both men and women. At Amherst Island on Thursday, he had a meeting which overflowed the hall, there being about as many people outside as there was room for inside.

Two Belleville men and two Deseronto girls were arrested in Napanee Wednesday evening last. The men were charged with driving a car while under the influence of liquor and with having liquor in their possession, while the girls were charged with vagrancy. The two girls appeared before Magistrate Ruttan and were remanded for one week. The two men will be brought up for trial within a few days. The car in which the young people were driving, collided with Dr. Galbraith's car, damaging the latter to some extent.

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God," Matt. 5-9; "It pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell,"—Col. 1-19; "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest," Matt. 11-28; "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in weakness," II. Cor. 12-9; "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need," Heb. 14-16; "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," John 14-27.

No longer doubt, nor fear, nor grieve,
Nor our uncertain evils dwell;
Past, present, future calmly leave
To Him who doeth all things well.

A BIBLE LOVER.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mrs. A. Glass, of Napanee, visited Mrs. Geo. Black on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Annie Hinch of Napanee and Miss Sarah Amey and left for Yarker to visit her cousins and thence to Wilton to visit friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Histed and two little sons, of Buffalo, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Histed, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wright and little daughter, Coral, of Toronto, motored here and spent a week with his brother, Charlie and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Scott and Mr. Adolphus Johnson and his mother, Mrs. Susan Robinson, motored to Tamworth on Saturday last to attend the funeral of Mrs. Shields.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Saunder-cook and little Roland, of Collins Bay, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Youmans spent Sunday last with her mother, Mrs. J. W. Amey.

Mr. Frank Snider, of Violet, and grandson, Milton Storms, of Kingston, visited his brother, Mr. F. H. Snider, recently.

Mr. Harry Smith, Toronto, spent a few days recently with his sister, Miss L. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Snider spent Saturday afternoon last with Mr. and Mrs. L. Hartman.

Mrs. Tom Parker is visiting relatives in Brockville.

Mrs. Jessie Card and two children are visiting her mother, Mrs. Hill in Watertown, N.Y.

Several from this vicinity attended the Masonic picnic at Tamworth on Wednesday last.

Mrs. J. M. Mohr, of Camden East, received a letter from Mrs. (Dr.) Musgrove, of Winnipeg, a sister-in-law of Mrs. R. Cuthbert, telling her that Mrs. Cuthbert is still in the hospital with diphtheria and paralysis of the throat, after being in the hospital over three months. Her many friends in this vicinity are very sorry to hear of her severe illness and hope for a speedy recovery.

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
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The Great English Prescription, Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Is Good for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, 2 for $2. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.
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Write for the College catalogue.
I. L. MOORE, Principal.
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WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

The fox hunt staged by George Fitzmaurice for his current First National production, "THE DARK ANGEL," is not of the ordinary kind. Thrills were the order of the day during the filming of this hunting.

Also a two reel comedy.
And a single reel.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Chance—the great unseen, yet all powerful element in human lives furnishes the motive for "THE ROAD TO GLORY," Fox Films' dramatic version of Howard Hawks' original story.

Also a 2-reel Western.
Also a funny two reel comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

A race against tough luck and the law with a girl as the prize, is the theme that runs through the story of "THE ARIZONA SWEEPSTAKES," Universal's jewel production. Hard-riding, straight shooting Hoot Gibson is the star in this clean, vigorous drama that is replete with thrills, romance and comedy.

Also a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.
Napanee's Leading Theatre
The Home of Good Photo Plays.

APPRECIATION

After two years in Napanee successfully treating hundreds of patients, I take this opportunity of thanking you for your confidence and patronage, and trust that I shall be of further service to you.

One must realize that their eyes are their greatest asset and require the best possible attention.

My equipment is of the latest type, and my knowledge of optometry enables me to give expert service and satisfaction.

Our glasses are ground on the premises, under my own supervision, so that you may get excellent service.

I guarantee satisfaction, and with my prices you combine the best in expert scientific service, and the best in glasses.

DR. LESLIE LEWIS
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CASE TRACTORS—I have both here, look them over.
CASE STEAM ENGINES, HAY PRESSES and ROAD MACHINERY are equal to any others. Can get them for you.

JAS. ED. CLARK,
—OR—
ARTHUR CLARK,
at Wales' Store.
34d

World's largest Annual Exposition. 500 acres—$5 permanent buildings.—Attendance 1925, 1,491,500. Last New Ontario Summer Building to be opened this year.
CANADIAN NATIONAL
EXHIBITION
TORONTO
1926 Dates—Aug. 28—Sept. 11
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Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27
$2150 IN HORSE RACES
2 RACES EACH AFTERNOON

2 Ladies' Soft Ball games Tuesday afternoon.

Adolphustown and Odessa play ball Wednesday.

Tamworth and Newburgh Thursday.

Tuesday night Grand Concert by Albert and Percy David. Also Malcolm Woods, Malcolm McGregor, Scottish Dancers. Baby Show and 40 voices in local singing. Also Charlston Dance for ladies and gentlemen.

Music by the Highlanders Kilties 30-piece Band every day and night.

Fireworks Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

The R. M. C. Riding Academy give a grand exhibition every afternoon and evening.

Tuesday is Children's Day—all children admitted free.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings Concert by the Maple Leaf Quartette, of Guelph. This is one of the best quartettes in Canada. Also Charlston Dances Thursday night.

Big Community Dance in the Armouries Friday night. Music by the Highlanders Band.

Harry Lottridge Midway.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS:

Adults, 35c. for days, and 25c. for nights.; Children, 15c.

Membership Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, $1.50.

Children's Tickets for the 4 days can be purchased for 50 cents.

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$15.00 TO WINNIPEG

Special trains for Winnipeg via Canadian National Rys. will leave as follows: (Standard Time)
FROM TORONTO (Union Station) 12.01 A.M. Aug. 18 (midnight Aug. 17); 12.10 P.M. Aug. 19; 10.45 P.M. Aug. 19; 12.10 P.M. Aug. 20; 10.45 P.M. Aug. 21; 9.00 P.M. Aug. 24; 9.00 P.M. Aug. 31; 12.10 P.M. Sept. 1.
FROM OTTAWA 10.01 A.M. Aug. 18 (midnight Aug. 17); 12.01 noon Aug. 19; 1.35 A.M. Aug. 21; 12.01 noon Aug. 21.
FROM WINDSOR 12.01 A.M. Aug. 20 (midnight Aug. 19), via Chatham, London, Hamilton and Toronto.
FROM PALMERSTON 2.01 A.M. Aug. 21, via Guelph, Georgetown and Bolton.
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TOURIST TRAVEL—CONVENIENT COLONIST CARS—SPECIAL CARS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Full information from Canadian National Railways Agents, or write to Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, for Booklet and all information from Canadian National Railways Agents.
Travel CANADIAN NATIONAL

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Constituency of Prince Edward-Lennox

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

On Saturday, July 31st last, a representative Liberal convention tendered me an unanimous nomination to be their candidate at the forthcoming Federal election.

To the unity and good will there displayed, I felt it not only an honor, but a duty to meet the conventions' wishes. If elected I shall do my best, not merely to represent you from the Liberal party standpoint, but in the far wider field to try and uphold fairly the interests of the people as a whole, without respect to party, race or creed.

As the time between now and Polling Day is brief, and this constituency a large and difficult one to cover, there will necessarily be many electors whom, I regret, it will be impossible to meet; this being so, I would like each one of you at least to receive this letter.

The Liberal Party, under the Right Hon. Mackenzie King, appeals to the people of Canada at this time on two main issues:

1st—On its record.

2nd—On constitutional Self Government.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, at present Prime Minister of Canada, is by no means a new and untried public servant. This indeed is not the first time he has assumed the Premiership without consulting the wishes of the people. In 1920, after the war was over, and demobilization had taken place, in spite of promises to the contrary, Mr. Meighen, without consulting the people, formed that short-lived government known as the National Liberal and Conservative Administration. It was a great hypocrisy from the outset as the name itself would indicate. Nevertheless, he held on to office without an election for a further year and a half. What was his record during this period? You will remember it was perhaps the most trying time the people of Canada ever passed through. It was the zero point for all classes of the people. Agriculture was at its lowest ebb, and the farming community, through low prices for their products and high prices for their purchases were left groaning in helplessness.

Did Mr. Meighen and his Colleagues attempt anything constructive to lessen the hardship of this situation even if we set down its cause as largely due to the war? Did he tackle the question of lowering the duties and taxes on agricultural implements and other instruments of production as Mr. King did shortly after being returned to power? Did he attempt to put in practice his policy of higher duties and taxes? Not a bit of it. He did nothing at all constructive and was hopelessly defeated so soon as he came before the people. Not securing a single seat in five or six of the great Provinces of the Dominion. All we got in this unhappy regime of his was heavy expenditure, higher deficits and large additions to a mounting and burdensome debt.

How different the record of the Hon. Mr. King and his government. From the outset in 1922 improvements commenced and continued in spite of all the pessimism indulged in by his opponents. Trade and industry gradually improved and expanded. With economy and a sane fiscal policy, together with good crops and an improved world condition, the country has come out of the gloom which it was in in 1920-21, into the sunshine of prosperity. So great is our present prosperity in almost all directions, that the Hon. Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister, was able to lower taxation and remove burdens from the shoulders of every man and woman in Canada at the last session of Parliament.

You already know what the Government has done in lessening your taxes. They did not give you mere promises. They exempted from income tax all married people with the incomes up to $3,000 per year, and lowered the tax on salaried people all along the line. They abolished the receipt tax, gave penny postage, a boon to every person who writes letters, and by lowering the duty and exempting certain classes of cars from sales tax, helped to lower materially the prices of all motor cars, trucks and motorcycles, and yet this had the double effect, not only helping the purchasers, but also the industry itself, by the great increase the lower prices caused for the demand for cars. Mr. Hubbs, the Conservative candidate, opposed and tried to criticise these fine achievements on your behalf. Are you not satisfied with these results? Would you like to have these taxes reversed? Would you like to see the tariff raised again on agricultural implements, motors and other articles in spite of the proof that has been given you, that prices for these can be lowered and yet the industries concerned helped to flourish more than even on reasonable profits for the manufacturers but larger turnover in sales.

In the closing days of the session when Mr. King saw that intrigue and worse was going on, both in the House of Commons and the Senate, and that government could not longer be carried on in parliament with due decorum, the majority being too slim and uncertain, he advised His Excellency, the Governor General on the wisdom of dissolution in order to let the people correct the situation with a fresh parliament. To the surprise of all great constitutional authorities, and against the precedent and custom of the British constitution for several generations at least, The Governor on the responsibility of Mr. Meighen refused to grant Mr. King dissolution. Mr. Meighen must have assured the Governor that he could carry on without an election and took advantage of the Umpire spirit in which The Governor viewed the situation to grasp for the second time the Premiership of Canada without the consent of the people. You all know the rest. Mr. Meighen tried to override parliament with a sham ministry of action ministers, not one of whom had taken the departmental oath of office, and yet they had the effrontery to come to the House of Commons without resigning their seats and being reaffirmed in them in a constitutional and legal way, and ask for supply of millions of dollars which they could expend or make contracts without any regular legal authority for so doing.

Calling it a temporary Government or one to be formed does not get one over the serious usurpation that it constituted, and the utter disregard for the sacredness of the constitution, making of it a scrap of paper in order to gratify the ambition of Mr. Meighen to be once again Prime Minister and to have its prestige and the power of the machinery that goes with that office when an appeal should be made to the people.

The members of the House of Commons voted censure on this Shadow Government, saying in parliamentary language that it had infringed its right and privileges. Even then, with the House of Commons against him in this way, the first time since Confederation any Government had been so condemned, still, instead of resigning as he ought certainly to have done if he had had proper respect for the constitution, Mr. Meighen advised His Excellency to grant him a violent dissolution contrary to all British and Canadian practice and custom. Although all the members of the Commons and Senate were in the Capital and the Governor also, Parliament was dissolved without the usual prorogation and the giving assent thereat to all legislation agreed to by both Chambers.

We are all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King and of His Representative the Governor, for whom personally we have the greatest esteem. We all love and are loyal to the British flag, but above all we are devoted to and prize the British constitution whose symbols these are.

Our opponents, in order to cover the unconstitutional advice given to His Excellency the Governor General by Mr. Meighen, and to obscure the splendid record of the King Government with its great tax reductions, have sought to make an issue of the irregularities in the custom's department. The Mackenzie King administration has no desire to hide any wrong doing or shield any wrong-doers, and proved this amply by immediately commencing an investigation so soon as complaints had been made.

It was a leakage from the Liberal Government's own investigation into its own department that was carried to Mr. Stevens and which formed the basis of his much exaggerated charges.

Both Liberal and Conservative officials were found to have committed breaches of trust and the report recommended penalties therefor. Whilst the fact that smugglers have been able to evade the regulations under all party administrations and are probably successfully doing so at the present time, still we recognize that this is no excuse for such a condition and the King Government proves by its adoption of the Duncan Report its determination to clean up the Department and take such measures as the situation requires.

I close by merely alluding to the serious charge made by Mr. Hubbs when nominated. He declared that the Progressive Party in the House had broken faith with Mr. Meighen by voting against his Shadow Government and not allowing him to proceed as he wished. The Progressives did of course desire the business of the Session to be completed in an orderly way, but not at the expense of legal and constitutional practice, they made no pledges to approve such procedure and it will go down in history to the credit of the Progressives that they helped hurl from power a man who cared nothing for the will of the people or constitutional rules and usages.

Fellow electors this is a brief outline contrasting the administration of the Hon. Mr. King with that of the Hon. Mr. Meighen. It is really a short political sketch of the gradual rise of Canada from its low and gloomy point in 1920-21 under Mr. Meighen up to the prosperity of to-day under Mr. King.

I appeal to you as a lover of our own country, proud of its equal status as a self-governing unit within a united, free British Commonwealth of Nations, to declare by your votes that the discretionary power over dissolution rests in the hands of the Governor General's advisers as it does in the Motherland with the advisers of His Majesty the King.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. HORSEY.

Easy to make good bread with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA HUMILIATED

The country is waiting for an apology from the Hon. Arthur Meighen to the Hon. Ernest Lapointe. The country is waiting for an apology to Canada from Canada's prime minister.

In the maritime provinces, Hon. Arthur Meighen, prime Minister of Canada, sat on the platform and with tacit approval heard his follower, Mr. Doucet, former Conservative member, broadcast to Canada and to the world the alleged story of a cruise made by the government ship "Margaret" with the Hon. Ernest Lapointe on board.

The details of the story are immaterial. To all Canada was given the impression that the former minister of justice participated in an orgy of "wine, women and song" of the vilest character. It was even represented that as one of the guests on the ship there was present "the reputed proprietress of a supposed famous establishment in Montreal." Nothing more damaging if true, or more damnable if untrue, was ever circulated concerning a public man or concerning any man.

This damnable story was told on Mr. Meighen's platform and in his presence, not once, but on several occasions. It came to be a regular part of the performance. It is hardly credible that it was told on the first occasion without Mr. Meighen knowing something of it in advance. When it was told a second time in his presence, Mr. Meighen was equally responsible with his follower Doucet.

It will be no excuse for Mr. Meighen to say that he did not know the story to be untrue. Anyone who is party to the circulation of a story such as this without being positive that it is true, is guilty beyond words. Further, Mr. Meighen knew Mr. Lapointe. He knew that Mr. Lapointe is an honorable man, a devoted husband of a talented woman. Mr. Meighen knew without any evidence that the story so far as Mr. Lapointe was concerned was untrue. Notwithstanding, Mr. Meighen, prime minister of Canada, uttered no protest. Night after night he sat on the platform and heard his follower slander away the reputation and destroy the happiness of an honorable gentleman. He did nothing to stop this vile thing. When challenged by Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Meighen's statement was not a repudiation of the scandal, but was of such a character that the position was worse than before.

Now the story of the 'Margaret' is denied and disproved by the sworn evidence not only of Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Bureau, but of the captain of the boat. Not only that but the whole matter was investigated by Mr. Calder, the government counsel, assisted by Mr. O'Connor, an ultra-Tory lawyer, appointed by the present government, and by Inspector Duncan, and after such investigation, Mr. Calder made the following statement:

"After having examined all documents and after Mr. Duncan, Mr. O'Connor and myself having taken note of all revelant evidence and the crew of the Margaret having been examined, I wish to declare publicly and categorically that no incident occurred aboard the Margaret which could be reproached against the persons named, whether Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Bureau or any of their companions."

Mr. Meighen can never make reparation to Mr. Lapointe for the injury done to him.

Every man who lives a clean, decent life will put himself in the place of Mr. Lapointe and consider the shame and humiliation that he would have suffered had this story been told of him, and circulated from one end of Canada to the other.

Every woman who is the wife of a decent, honorable man will put herself in the place of Madame Lapointe and suffer in imagination the smaller part of the agony and sorrow she would have experienced had this story been told of the man she loves and honors.

This story was told of a public servant—a minister of justice—and the people of Canada have been humiliated and wronged by what was said of their representative.

The responsibility for the story rests not with the miserable Doucet. It rests with the prime minister of Canada, who is as guilty as if he had uttered the words himself. The people of Canada were humiliated and outraged by the action of their prime minister.

There is only one thing Mr. Meighen can do. It will not make reparation, but it should be done nevertheless. Mr. Meighen should apologize humbly and abjectly to Mr. Lapointe and to the people of Canada. This will not excuse Mr. Meighen. It may help to save the honor of the Canadian nation which has been deeply injured. The apology should come without delay and without reservation.—Ottawa Citizen.

MR. NICHOLSON SAID IT

When George B. Nicholson, Conservative candidate in East Algoma, standing on the platform beside Mr. Meighen at the North Bay meeting, made his scandalous accusations about immorality carried on in one of the public buildings at Ottawa, he probably cut a bold figure. He was denouncing evil. He was startling his audience. He was handing out hot stuff and every eye was on him.

Next day, however, all was changed. The scandal had been wired everywhere. In Ottawa especially it created a stir. Nobody at the capital could make out what Mr. Nicholson had been driving at. The people in the civil service were very angry about so scandalous a charge, and, as one Conservative paper pointed out, the people in the civil service have fifteen thousand votes in the elections.

Mr. Nicholson has been wiring the press denying that he made the statements ascribed to him. Mr. Doucet, too, who, standing on the platform beside Mr. Meighen at St. John, N.B., made his scandalous charges against the ex-minister of justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, that had gone joy-riding on a government steamer—he, too, claims that he was misreported. As he was reported in the Conservative press to have made pretty much the same charge, two or three times, his plea of being misreported must be rejected.

In the case of Mr. Nicholson the evidence is complete. He now denies having made the statements attributed to him by the press. The Canadian Press, however, is a news-gathering organization serving the press of both parties and much concerned about the accuracy of its reports. It makes public the fact that its representative at North Bay submitted a copy of the scandal paragraph to Mr. Nicholson before putting it on the wire with a request to say whether it was a correct version of his remarks, and received it back from Mr. Nicholson, marked "Yes." The Canadian Press has this document.

Not only did George B. Nicholson, standing on the platform at North Bay beside Mr. Meighen, make the scandalous charge attributed to him, not only was he correctly reported, but he saw a copy of what was to appear in the press and he approved it.

The Conservative newspaper in North Bay reported Mr. Nicholson's statement in the same form as that in which it appeared in newspapers to which it was wired. News comes to us also by mail from the north to the effect that Mr. Nicholson did not confine to one meeting only the remarks which he is now so anxious to deny.

At St. John, N.B., and at North Bay, platform speakers in the entourage of Mr. Meighen and in his presence made scandalous statements that were utterly untrue and incapable of defense. The men who made them are driven to say they were misreported when everyone knows they were not. Mr. Meighen and the men who, under his auspices, and in his presence, committed these offenses, owe an apology to the people of Canada for besmirching the good name of the country.—Toronto Star.

BAYER Genuine ASPIRIN

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Colds	Headache	Neuritis	Lumbago
Pain	Neuralgia	Toothache	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NAPANEE FAIR, AUG. 24, 25, 26 AND 27TH.

Highlanders Band, Cobourg, Royal Military Horses, large Midway, Fireworks, etc. 4 Big days, 4 Big nights. Send for Prize List. 33-td

REDUCE

Your coal cost $3.00 per ton. Ask us now.

VANLUVEN

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT:

By virtue of a Warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1926, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the Lands mentioned in the following list for the Arrears of Taxes due thereon and the Costs of Sale as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said Arrears and Costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the aforesaid Arrears of Taxes and Costs at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, A.D., 1926, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

W. J. SHANNON,
County Treasurer of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Napanee, July 29th, 1926.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH

Owner or Party Assessed	Lot	Con.	Acres	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
Caldwell Estate	8	E.R.	100	1922-25	$19.38	$2.74	$22.12
Ruth Snider	4 & 5	5	200	1922-3-4-5	129.36	5.99	135.35

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER

Deseronto Land Co	2	W.R.	100	1923-4-5	25.56	2.89	28.45
S. S. Chuthom	1, 2, 3	4	200	1923	12.71	3.07	15.78
Hugo Brown	3 & 4	9	200	1923-4-5	87.65	4.70	92.35
John Flake	9 & 10	13	200				
	17	14	100				
	15	15	100	1922-3-4	104.58	5.62	110.20
C. M. Clark	1	15	100	1921 to 5	44.22	3.16	47.38
William Holmes	17 & 18	15	200	1922-3-4-5	77.74	4.45	82.19

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR

G. A. MacGillivray	E ½ 6	1	100	1922-3-4-5	20.68	2.77	23.45
Shirley Hanes	12 & 13	2	400	1923-4-5	43.26	3.59	46.85
T. L. Kipp	E ½ 9	5	128½	1923-4-5	21.41	2.79	24.20
Joseph Grey	6	70	1922-25	7.46	2.50	9.96
W. J. and Mary Foster	Pt 10	7	8½	1923	3.10	2.50	5.60
Joseph Grey	10	8	188	1922-25	24.90	2.88	27.78
A. H. MacDonald	Pt 27	8	1	1922-25	21.17	2.78	23.95
Marshal Presley	E ½ 26	8					
	E ½ 27	8					
	N.w ¼ 26	9	250	1921	54.44	4.12	58.56
George Garry	E ½ 26	9	100	1921-2-3	25.26	2.89	28.15
Noah Kimmerly	E ½ 26	9					
	Pt 25	10	125	1921	39.13	3.48	42.61
William Woodcock	N ½ 10	10					
	S ½ 11	10	100	1922	12.58	2.82	15.40
Electa Thompson	6	11	200	1923-4-5	31.01	3.02	34.04
Deseronto Land Co	N ½ 2	8	80	1923-4	4.73	2.50	7.23

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA

Mary Spencer	12	R.A.	100	1922-23	38.81	3.23	42.04
Cole Cummings	22 & 23	R.A.	200	1922-25	50.15	2.76	53.91
Boonie Hawley	26	R.A.	100	1923	4.00	2.50	6.50
Deseronto Land Co	37	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	15.26	2.64	17.90
George McGarvey	7	6	100	1922	10.26	2.51	12.77
Excelsior Life	29	8	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
Walter Burch	Pt 6	10	½	1923-5	2.77	2.50	5.27
Fred Stroud	Pt 6	10	½	1923	1.61	2.50	4.11
Sidney Ballard	Pt 5	10	5	1923-25	5.73	2.50	8.23
Excelsior Life	E ½ 32	17	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM

F. W. Griffith	Point in Wes-lemoon Lake	16	5	1922-23	173.79	6.60	180.39
William Hartwig	do	16	3¼	1922	50.34	3.51	53.85

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD

Charles LaBarge	N ½ 29	1	100				
	S ½ 30	1	100	1922	14.70	2.87	17.57
Chance Clark	E ½ 14	6	100	1923	19.48	2.99	22.47
Ruth P. McKim	Pt of the E. pt of lot 4, Village lot 16, Ballen-trae		¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	4.05	2.50	6.55
J. A. Seybold et.al	N ½ 5	14	100	1923-4-5	67.29	3.94	71.23
Fred Hawley	E ½ 9	14	200	1922-4-5	21.74	3.05	24.79
Deseronto Land Co	24½ 10	14	198	1923-4-5	18.14	2.71	20.85

VILLAGE OF ERINSVILLE

S. E. Side Tullow St	1	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	1.43	2.50	3.93
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.07	2.50	4.57
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.67	2.50	5.17

TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN

Emma Galloway	Pt 30	1	⅝ ac	1922-3-4-5	63.72	3.85	67.57
A. D. VanSlyck	Pt 5	3	5 ac	1922-3-4-5	42.82	3.33	46.15

VILLAGE OF BATH

House of Providence	Pt lots 7 & 1 south of Queen and west of Church St. (Meacham's Atlas)			1923-4-5	31.14	3.03	34.17

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH

Hazard Bristol	Lot 6, Con. 2 corner of North & Brock		1/5 ac	1922-3-4-5	5.94	2.50	8.44

N.B.—The above List of Lands are all Patented.

W. C. LOYST, Warden.

W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer.

REDUCE

Your coal cost $3.00 per ton. Ask us now.

VANLUVEN

THE MASTER MIND

Novelized by Marvin Dana, Author of "Within the Law," From the Successful Play by Daniel D. Carter

Copyright, 1913, by the H. K. Fly Company

Lucene welcomed the distraction of movement, when Wainwright suggested that they should descend to the library, to await the appearance there of the Blounts, and the later advent of Dr. Forbes. Indeed, the two had hardly more than settled themselves in rather impatient expectation when Marshall entered the room, and behind him trailed Mr. and Mrs. Blount, and their putative offspring, Walter.

At once, when the others were within, Marshall, in response to a gesture from Wainwright, shut the door.

"Look here, Cortland!" Blount stormed, his big voice rumbling hoarsely. "What the devil does this fellow mean by routing us out of bed at this unholy hour of the night?"

Mrs. Blount, too, and Walter added their querulous complaints.

"Shut up—the lot of you!" Wainwright commanded fiercely.

Wainwright had turned his gaze full on the westerner at the beginning of the outburst.

"You were saying, Mr. Morgan"—he began.

Blount shrank as from a blow, and his ruddy face grew gray.

"Wh—what? What's that?"

Wainwright was explicit enough.

"I said, Mr. Morgan—Mr. Harry Morgan, to be exact—alias, Black Hank."

Blount mopped his forehead with a handkerchief that became quickly wringing wet with the perspiration that had gushed forth at this open mention of a name that made audible all his terror of the law's vengeance against him for many offenses against it. "I have no idea as to what you are talking about!" he answered.

Wainwright smiled with scorn.

"Perhaps," he remarked dryly, "your wife may prove more intelligent than you appear to be."

"Me? Why, the idea!" she cried hysterically. "Me? The idea!"

Wainwright regarded the excited woman with eyes in which there was no pity. His voice as he addressed her again was metallic:

"Yes, you, Sadie!"

The woman winced perceptibly.

"That is a respectful way for you to speak to your mother-in-law, ain't it, now?" she demanded indignantly, with a disdainful toss of her head. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Cortland. So you should. 'Sadie,' indeed!"

Wainwright permitted himself another smile.

"Yes, 'Sadie, indeed!'" he agreed whimsically. "I might say Milwaukee Sadie, in fact."

"Oh, rats!" she cried. And, having so said, she flopped down into a chair which creaked complainingly. Between sobs her voice sounded ingratiating. "And just when everything was going so nice too!"

Walter thrust out his jaw in proclamation of the strong will power he did not possess and essayed a tone of rather haughty remonstrance.

"Say, Cortland, I am shocked and surprised—greatly surprised. Honest to God, I don't know what"—

Wainwright's eyes sparkled angrily.

"Oh, so you don't know, eh?" he said icily. "Well, I do, Mr. Slocum."

The collapse of the fellow was almost ludicrously swift. He could only mumble a feeble echo of a question, while his gaze shifted furtively, downcast.

"M—Mister what?"

"Mr. Slocum," Wainwright retorted, with clear emphasis, that suggested no doubt as to the fact; "alias Diamond Willie."

Blount, criminal though he had been for most of his life, was nevertheless a man and possessed of a man's spirit. The westerner spoke with a certain plain sincerity that became him.

"Well, Mr. Wainwright," he said gruffly, discreetly relinquishing the more familiar form of address, "what

"And just when everything was going so nice too!"

are you going to do with us? Give it to us straight now. There's no use in beating about the bush. What are we going to get?"

There came a little lightening of Wainwright's face as he listened. His answer was prompt, but cryptic:

"It all depends."

"Mr. Wainwright, for God's sake, sir, give us the chance!" cried Blount.

"It is not impossible that I shall do so," was the answer. "Certainly I shall give you the chance you ask for—on one condition."

The weather beaten face of the westerner shone radiant.

"It is simply this," Wainwright went on, including the three in a searching glance. "I require the services of all of you just for tonight. I am about to put in operation a plan that will be materially assisted by your co-operation. You three must stand by me tonight. That is all of my condition. Afterward you will be entirely free to go where you will as far as I am concerned, and I shall give no information to any one concerning you, and I shall guarantee the information on the part of Mr. Marshall here, since he has only come in contact with you and learned your identities while in my employ."

Marshall gave a grunt of reluctant assent, but consoled himself by frowning violently at these offenders against the law.

"It is necessary," Wainwright went on in a colorless voice, "that you should be bound by me before I leave him." A slight pause before the final pronoun gave it significant emphasis.

Each of the three gave a perceptible start, then rested rigid. It was Mrs. Blount who put the general emotion of the criminals into a single word, uttered with an expression of horrified incredulity:

"Him?"

"Yes." Wainwright replied blandly, though somewhat astonished by the patent effect of his announcement on the supposed confederates. "I mean Andrew, as he calls himself, the man who brought you here." He looked from one to another of the trio before him.

"Well?" he exclaimed sharply after a long pause. His imperious look fixed on Blount and remained there. The westerner spoke hesitatingly.

"How do you mean?" he asked.

Wainwright proceeded with his instructions as though unaware of the apprehension under which the three were laboring.

"A gentleman will soon be here," he said briefly, "whom, I believe, you have all met already. In his presence you will continue to be what I have hitherto thought you to be. In other words, you are to appear to my fellow millionaire as my relations by marriage, as the family of my wife."

At this simple elucidation of the primary requirement, the agitated criminals plucked up a little more spirit. Walter voiced the feeling:

"Huh! That's a pipe!"

Wainwright continued with undiminished complacency in his manner:

"In addition to this you will hold yourselves in readiness, all of you, to substantiate, when called on, whatever I may say."

"Sure, we'll do that!" Blount exclaimed, cheerfully. "But you say it with affect him—Andrew?"

Wainwright nodded assent.

"Yes," he agreed. "it will be about him. I shall do the talking. You will understand fast enough when the time comes. All you have to do will be to follow my lead. There will be no trouble about it—there can be none."

Blount agreed, with emphasis. "We'll do just as you want us to, and that goes!"

Wainwright nodded his head in acceptance of the assurance. And then, very gently and slowly the door opened and Andrew stood smiling tolerantly on the threshold.

CHAPTER XVII.

At the Bar.

In the interval of time that elapsed after his interview with Wainwright, Andrew had chosen to shut himself in the seclusion of the cupola room, where he held communion with his thoughts while awaiting the appointed hour for the rendering of his enemy's decision. As to what that decision would be the Master Mind had small doubt, nor did he feel any concern over the result should the improbable occur, and Wainwright give thus to give up his political career.

In such case the effect would be secured none the less.

There was no means by which Wainwright would be able, so far as Andrew could surmise, to prevent publicity. And publicity would be enough. The Master Mind would be at pains to secure the widest notoriety for the reports most likely to do his enemy harm. His work would be eagerly aided by Wainwright's political foes, who were many and powerful. The victim would become a laughing stock or an object of contempt. He could no longer command a following of loyally devoted followers.

It mattered not at all whether the reports concerning him should be the truth or garbled distortions. Either would be fatal to his high ambitions. The public could never again respect as their chief a man who had been so hoodwinked as to consort intimately with notorious criminals, to receive them into his household, to accept them as his closest relations, to make one of them his wife, whom, but for timely exposure, he would have made mistress of the executive mansion of the greatest state of the Union.

Andrew's complacency waxed as he considered the fact that his enemy could not escape out of the toils. There could be no ingenuity sufficient to extricate the crive of his plotting. Wainwright had only the option of abdicating from his position of leadership quietly and without scandal, abdicating absolutely for his lifetime or of being forced ont ignominiously by public scandal. Of course he would resist to the utmost, but the ultimate effect of all resistance could avail naught. Even at this moment, doubtless, he was employing every resource of his excellent brain power in contriving some method of self defense. Andrew smiled at the thought. Let the poor prisoner of his wiles work his subtlest. It would only make the game more diverting, the end no less certain. The struggles of this hapless fly within the meshes of the web gave greater zest to the glee of the remorseless, gloating spider, which watched and waited contentedly for an end that was certain.

The Master Mind confirmed his satisfaction in the triumph of his scheming by reviewing the events that had led through sure stages to this culmination. His heart was again stirred with the familiar, stabbing pain of his loss as he thought of the brother whom

"What are you going to do with us?"

he had so loved, unjustly done to shameful death. Yet somehow, now in the hour of his victory, there was something less poignant in his emotion than ever hitherto. Andrew marveled at this with a curious feeling of alarm over his own lack of sensibility. He could not understand how the great passion of his life should be thus lessened. True, there had been years intervening since first death broke in on love and turned its vital forces into hate against another. Yet the mere passage of time could not explain this change, for his hate had not moderated in the same period. On the contrary, it had increased even, never losing sight of its virulence, rather adding always to it. Still, Andrew puzzled over this startling problem. It was inconceivable that in the moment of conquest the very motive itself of all his struggles to this end should show a weakening. It was inconceivable, indeed—nevertheless it was true. The Master Mind felt a sickness of heart as he searched himself anew for some clew to an understanding of the thing that had come to pass, for he knew that somehow his own soul had betrayed him.

The thoughts of the Master Mind turned presently to Lucene. The subject was strangely distasteful to him now, yet he held to it, as if its fascination were superior to a will hitherto indomitable. He recalled his first purposes concerning this girl, the project of making her available as a weapon against his enemy. He had never faltered in that purpose. His first plan had been accomplished in its entirety—save the consummation, and that was now at hand—by a most daring piece of work. But, while the primal intention had been thus achieved, there had been so much more—oh, vastly more! He had become the creator of a radiant personality where had been only a very pretty, illiterate waif. He had caused the delicate fashioning of a woman refined and beautiful far beyond the ordinary. He had found delight in his responsibility toward her. He had had pride in a result that had not been save for his direction. The gratitude of the girl warmed his heart. The warped egotism of the man did not permit him accurately to gauge the depths of his injustice toward her in making her life a pawn in his game of hate. On the contrary, he was able by some singular quirk of intelligence to take full satisfaction, for himself in all his favors to her and to disregard almost completely the ultimate ruin of her life that must be his handiwork. He failed utterly to appreciate his own guilt toward her when the very development of her nature which he had wrought would make her final grief most dreadful, an anguish infinitely beyond the capabilities of torment possessed by Maggie Flint. I have said that he failed utterly. That is not quite true. He failed, indeed, but not utterly. Sometimes an instinct toward the truth flashed on him, but he shut his mental eyes to such illumination. He preferred the darkness rather than the light—that chiefest sin—and the might of his will gave to him as he chose.

But tonight the Master Mind found it difficult to hold his eyes shut. Since he had seen the wife in her agony over what had come to pass through his machinations he was unable to ignore as before this wretchedness of his making for her. He could not escape a realization of what all this must mean to her.

In his perception now he learned, too, as never yet in the years of association with her, how dear she was become to him. He altered now what in his resolve of vengeance on the man whom he held responsible for his brother's death, but at least he was forced to admit the torment it must inflict on her and so well the distress to himself that her suffering must cause.

In his novel appreciation of the ill she must undergo he suddenly saw his own feeling for Lucene in a new light. For long he had known that she was dear, that he cherished her fondly, that she was, in truth, more to him than any other person in the world. But not until tonight had he grasped in full degree the intensity of his regard. He understood now that he had for her a pure passion—that of father, mother, friend, lover. In a second of illumination the Master Mind knew why his love for the dead brother burned less hotly in this hour. It was because the flames of his heart were all blazing at the shrine of this girl, Lucene. A new love had put out the old. There was left only hate of that first love.

And was hate itself left in all its former savagery? The Master Mind shrank appalled from that question, which offered to make a mock of all

"You—desert me, at the bidding of this man here!"

of all this incompetent protector whom his own folly has provided for you, Mr. Wainwright. But you have made your own beds—now you shall lie on them. Understand that, please! I have said it—I, the Master Mind."

To be Continued.

A Poultry Loss.

The egg-eating habit once acquired by members of the poultry flock is difficult to stop. Prevention is easier than breaking the birds of the habit. Birds that have an abundant supply of oyster shell or lime before them at all times and are fed a liberal balanced ration, with abundant green feed seldom develop the egg-eating habit. Arrange the nests at least eighteen inches above the floor and have plenty of them so that if a hen wants to lay there will be a nest for her. This prevents them crowding two or three into a nest box and there breaking the eggs. Keep the nests dark and well supplied with straw. Any birds caught in the act of breaking or eating eggs should be consigned to the feeding crates.

RUN-DOWN AFTER BIRTH OF BABY

Ottawa Woman Made Strong by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ottawa, Ontario.—"I was terribly run-down after the birth of my third baby. I had awful bearing-down pains and was afraid I had serious trouble. I was tired all the time and had no appetite. My sister-in-law is taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it too highly and asked me to try it. I have had splendid results and feel fine all the time now. Any one who needs a thorough pick-me-up soon learns from me what to take."—Mrs. RENE PAQUIN, 220 Cumberland Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Terrible Backache

Hamilton, Ont.—"After my baby was born I had terrible backache and headaches. I could not do my work and felt tired from the first minute I got up. But worst of all were the pains in my sides when I moved about. I had to sit or lie down for a while afterwards. I could keep my house in order, but many things had to go undone at the time, because of my ailments. I was told by a neighbor to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as she said it would build me up. I was relieved before I had taken the first we bought and have not had any trouble like it since."—Mrs. T. MARCIL, 116 Ferguson Avenue South, Hamilton, Ontario.

Beauty by Tapeline

"Out with your tapeline!" says Dr. Guilelma F. Alsop, college physician at Barnard, writing in the Woman's Citizen. Both standard weight tables and the standard proportions of a good figure must be subject to the necessary variations of type and race, she says, adding that in the Anglo-Saxon race some proportions have been unusual that they have become the accepted standard.

"Circumference of wrist should be half the circumference of the neck," says Dr. Alsop.

"The circumference of the neck should be a little less than half the circumference of the waist.

"The length from the tip of the middle finger, both arms held horizontal at the sides, to the tip of the opposite middle finger should equal the height.

"The thumb and middle finger should meet around the ankle.

"All these proportions, though essentially the proportions of actual skeletal make-up, are yet subject to profound change by increase and decrease of weight.

Certain limits to perfection are set each individual at birth, but even those limits are proving strangely malleable. Just the hidden habit of stature has been added to the height of the college girls of the Eastern States during the past twenty years by improved living with an insistence upon athletics and green vegetables. Though the question of weight is usually considered both by the heredity and the environment provided by parents, event that can be increased during adolescence by especially of the pituitary gland, with a proper balance of the other endocrine glands of the body. The reason that many a child gets up from three weeks in bed with scarlet fever, grown a couple of inches taller, is the stimulation of the endocrine glands of the body to counteract the infection. The same stimulation can be brought about by perfect hygienic and environmental conditions.

The biological scientists say the ultimate height of each individual is fixed by the combination of inherited qualities at the time of conception. That may be quite true. But it is only the perfect environment and the perfect hygiene that permit the individual to grow as tall as the inherited possibility. The bone of the leg ossify completely between the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth year. After that time any increase in height is almost an impossibility. Up till then hope and vigorous athletics and abundance of green vegetables may avail.

"One other proportion should be given here, as it is a proportion more dependent upon muscular condition and proper weight than upon anatomical make-up.

"A tape-line drawn around the chest, close under the armpits, with the chest expanded to its fullest capacity, should measure about five to six inches more than the tape-line pulled tightly around the abdomen, just above the bulging line of the hips, with the abdomen contracted to its smallest capacity.

"I tested out this measurement in about 250 freshmen the first year at Barnard College, and found only about one-fifth meeting the requirements. Among this fifth, only a number were marked underweights, whose small abdominal circumference was due to lack of flesh, not to muscular tone. The remaining nine-tenth ranked as the foremost girls of the class from the point of view of physical beauty and muscular development.

"This last measurement is enough to use as a guide in selecting a set of exercises to keep the body beautiful. It is a handy measurement, easily taken by any woman with the aid of her sewing basket, and, moreover, it yields to exercise. A patient of mine who had been forced to inactivity by a three months' illness, and up from it with a preponderance in favor of abdominal measurement of six inches. After three months of after cure, consisting of gradually increasing exercise, chest and abdominal measurements were the same. At both times the body weight was perfect. It took another year of consistent exercise to add the favor of three inches to the chest measurement. During this time, a little over a year, the patient, from being a weak, easily tired convalescent, returned to a vigorous muscular condition, with more vitality.

"In allowing for variations of racial type in bodily proportions, the same allowance must be made for the racial normal in weight. Most of the life insurance tables are based on the actual averages of thousands of men and women and only lately have attempts been made to substitute an ideal weight for an average weight. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance tables, the heaviest weight should be between 20 and 30. In adolescence and young maturity the greatest drains are made on vitality. The body should be well protected against both infection and work by high nutrition. After 30 the dangers of infection, especially tuberculosis, lessen, and a thinner body stands the wear and tear of existence better."

2,000-Year-Old Trade.

Although gardening is generally looked upon as the oldest trade in the world, weaving runs it very close.

In a case tried in 1821, the plaintiff claimed damages for the infringement of his brass-weaving patent, but a witness for the defence asserted that the method had been known and practised for over 2,000 years.

To prove this he produced some cloth from an Egyptian mummy, the thread of which was spun and twisted just as the plaintiff's was.

Value of a Name.

"What's in a name?" asked the man who indulges in quotations.

"That question," replied Mr. Cumrox, "shows your unfamiliarity with art. It is evident that you never paid the extra charge for the signature on an oil painting."

Close and Dear.

Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between a close friend and a dear friend? Pa—A close friend, my son, is one who will not lend you money, while a dear friend is one who borrows all you will stand for.

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Sponges and Snapping Shrimp.

Whole colonies of the tiny snapping shrimp, Alpheus, were found by a noted scientist, inhabiting the canals of sponges in tropical waters. These gregarious shrimps, he discovered, swim freely about, but always return to the individual sponge which is their hive-like home. Numerous other forms were also found to use these subway passages as a haven of refuge at the approach of danger. One sponge-hive with its homing-shrimps was secured and placed in an aquarium aboard ship, where the colony continued to flourish. This discovery makes known another of nature's queer partnerships; for the sponge which the shrimps use as a haven is itself a marine animal, although it spends its adult life fixed to the rocks in one place, like a plant, and the canals which shelter the shrimps are the many mouths through which the sponge gets its food.

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E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

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GET IT AT WALLACE'S

GROW WINTER WHEAT

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN FOR FALL SEEDING.

Something of Its Advantages and Something of the Methods Which Should Be Adopted.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The seeding of winter wheat comes in September, while the seeding of spring wheat comes at a time of the rush of spring work. Where help is scarce this is a factor decidedly in favor of autumn sown wheat.

Winter wheat excels as a nurse crop. It is harvested earlier than spring grown grains and thus gives the clover crop a better chance to compete for food and moisture.

Winter wheat is able to use plant food in the soil more efficiently than spring grains. Fall sown crops utilize plant food material which otherwise would be leached out by autumn rains.

Winter wheat outyields spring wheat in old Ontario from 10-15 bushels per acre. It also gives a great bulk of straw, so useful where live stock are wintered.

Preparing the Soil for Wheat.

Soils for winter wheat should be ploughed two weeks or more before planting time in order to allow settling before seeding. Wheat requires a firm, well compacted seed bed; such brings the seed in close contact with the particles of soil and enables the roots to get a perfect grip on the soil.

A heavy rain following ploughing is desired as an aid to compacting the soil. When a lot of vegetation has been ploughed under or if the weather is dry it is necessary to roll, cultipack and harrow following the plough.

The surface of the seed bed should be loose and crumbly, with enough fine soil to give perfect cover and contact to the seed. Stones, if present—up to the size of a man's fist are not objectionable on the winter wheat field, as the frost acting pulverises the lumps and leaves the surface soil in good condition in the spring. The lumps of soil also hold the snow over the field giving protection to the wheat plant against freezing and thawing.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Injury From Chemical Fertilizers.

When chemical fertilizer is applied in the hill or drill, careful consideration must be given to the possibility of injuring the germinating seedling. Chemicals high in readily available plant food such as the nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate or muriate of potash are most injurious, while phosphates and organic nitrogen are less so. Large seeds such as corn, beans and others that germinate quickly, are more apt to be injured than those that germinate slowly. The soil moisture also has an influence when chemicals are applied as it determines the degree of dilution, hence there is less danger in sandy or muck, than there is on the drier sandy soils. The sandy soils hold so little moisture that the chemical goes into a more concentrated solution, and hence is more injurious to the germinating seed. Best results are secured where the fertilizer is applied in two streams to the sides and a little below the level of the seed.

On light soils where heavy applications are made it is often desirable to apply a portion of the fertilizer at planting time, the balance to be applied as a side dressing later.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Warm Water for Laying Hens.

Ice in the water pan will not help egg production.

If trouble is experienced during the cold weather, by the drinking water in poultry drink, water or milk from freezing, it may be overcome by using any one of several devices. A vacuum water fountain so constructed that warm water put in it will keep warm until used, lasting all day, gives very good service. Another house is equipped with electric light there are a number of devices such as "hot points" and "carbon bulbs" that may be suspended partly in the water or milk to give the necessary heat to keep the drink palatable. There are kerosene heated fountains on the market that are generally satisfactory when given close attention as to adjustment and cleanliness. The birds must drink if they are to lay and the ice, snow or ice water are, not generally palatable to high producers.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Keeping Track of the Farm Income.

In every other line business worthy of a name, record is kept of the receipts and expenditures. A study is made of these business records. Knowledge of accounts is the first improvement made. The farm business cannot make much progress toward providing an increased income until the farmer adopts a system of record keeping, and studies his balance sheet, every week, every month and every year. Such study reveals the reasons for profit and the cause or causes of loss on operations. It is only once in a great while that we meet a farmer making much progress without keeping records of his farm operations. The great majority need to do it for their own and the farm's sake.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

WATERS OF HEALTH.

Britain Has Numerous Spas Which Will Benefit Sick People.

Attention has lately been drawn by a group of medical men to the existence of various spas in Britain at which health is to be found as surely as it is at the many Continental resorts of the same kind. Places like Tunbridge Wells, Cheltenham, Buxton, Bath, and Leamington Spa are, of course, well known. But there are numerous other spas, and as that, although their waters are equally beneficial, are visited by comparatively few people.

Waters highly charged with salt were freely drunk at Hill Top, Newent, Gloucestershire, seventy years ago. The actual spring has been obliterated, but their waters are still carried by a pipe into a nearby stream. "Pauntley Spa," not far away, was equally well known in its day; its waters are impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. There are healing springs at Nupend, near Stonehouse; Prestbury, near Cheltenham; and Walton, near Tewkesbury.

There is valuable salt water at Hampton, near Evesham, where a spa has lately been revived. Stratford-on-Avon also has its spa, although the virtues of its waters have largely been forgotten. Warwickshire, like Gloucestershire, is rich in mineral springs; one of the difficulties of well-singers in the Birmingham county is to find water that is absolutely free from medicinal properties.

WATCH WONDERS.

Wireless May Supersede the Ship's Chronometer.

There are two kinds of watches—the timepiece of the land-lubber and the chronometer of the navigator. There is a world of difference between them!

Navigation is an exact science, and the ship's master, taking his bearings must be able to rely on the ship's chronometer to a fraction of a second. Otherwise his longitudinal bearing will be inaccurate with possible disastrous consequences.

The chronometers used by all ships are exquisite examples of the watchmaker's art, and every device of science is employed to make them absolutely accurate.

But chronometers are subject to heat and cold just as are human beings. The ship sailing from the temperate zones into the tropics encounters great heat. This heat affects the metals of which the chronometer is made and alters the speed of its movements. The result is that it is no longer dead accurate.

About a hundred years ago the experts of Greenwich Observatory determined to overcome this difficulty. Their problem was this: how to make the master of a ship ready to cope with every alteration in his ship's chronometer brought about by changes of temperature.

A standard ship's chronometer was subjected to the heat of an oven. Outside the oven was a thermometer, or heat recorder, indicated the rising temperature within. Observers noted the change in the ship's chronometer's speed, checking the errors with the standard clock of the Observatory.

As the result of these tests a table was compiled in which the effects of every degree of the thermometer upon the chronometer were indicated. Thus, the ship's master, taking a longitudinal bearing, notes the time shown upon his chronometer, reads the thermometer, consults the table of error, and makes the necessary allowance.

It was but a short step from the compilation of this table to another—a table showing the effects of low temperature upon chronometers for use in Arctic weather.

A standard chronometer was placed in a refrigerator and brought to freezing point, and then its changes in its speed were noted, as before, and another table of error was compiled.

So to-day, wherever he may be, the ship's master can check his time by Greenwich within a fiftieth part of a second.

Of course the importance of these provisions against error is not so great as it once was. Wireless has put a sailor here, as in many other ways.

A navigating officer may doubt the result of his calculations. What does he do? He gives the order to the wireless operator to pick up Greenwich meantime. Through the ether comes the exact time, to the fraction of a second.

In the near future, when the protect now under way to send out wireless beams across the ocean is in operation, the navigators of the world's shipping will find the task made as easy as child's play for them. The ocean will be crossed by narrow wireless bands and as the ship passes in unison parallel. Its antennae will pick up the location.

On a Mercator map of the world you may see the thin lines of longitude and latitude, imaginary lines only. Very soon they will be real lines, wireless lines, determined by short dots making the stalwart old chronometer almost unnecessary on board ship.

VORACIOUS SHARK OF THE AIR.

Breeding Place of Kingbirds Are a Group of Islands In Indian Ocean.

In the Indian Ocean southeast of the Cape of Good Hope, quarter-way between South Africa and Australia, and not far north of the ice fringe, is the Crozet group of islands—gloomy, precipitous, remote.

They are of volcanic origin and some of them rise steeply to a height of 3,000 feet from above the sea. They are known to sailors the world over as the breeding place of the kingbird, dread shark of the air and the most voracious of winged creatures.

He is no larger than the common sparrow, yet he is a match for his most powerful foes, owing to his needle-like beak, lightning-like rapidity, resourceful nature and absolute fearlessness.

Occasionally a tramp ship approaches the kingbird's desolate islands. Whalers used to visit them for sea elephants, which abound on Possession Island, the largest of the group. A sea elephant is a species of walrus, frequently measuring 25 feet in length and 28 feet in circumference, but the bones of one of these leviathans are all that remain. Ocean are picked bare by the voracious kingbirds in a few hours.

A party of shipwrecked men cast ashore on Apostle Island, a cluster of barren rocks at the extreme northwest of the group, fifty or sixty miles from the main islands, managed to make a rude tent of freshly killed walrus hides. Within half an hour after it was erected it was covered with kingbirds, pulling, tugging and tearing at the skins. It was useless to fight them with clubs or stones, because for every one killed a dozen others appeared to take its place. It was not possible to frighten them off. At nightfall they retired to their holes in the rocks, but in the early morning returned to the attack with thousands of reinforcements from the neighboring islands.

In a few hours nothing but the bare poles of the tent were left standing on the snow-covered rocks. Every particle of hide and hair had been devoured.

Meals at the Movies.

Seating three hundred people, the first cafe-cinema in London opened its doors in Leicester Square, London. Ordinary prices for admission are charged, and includes one drink or an ice. Lunch or dinner is served at extra charge.

The back of every seat is fitted with a wide shelf upon which the meal is placed, so that you can eat and drink in comfort while not missing one flicked of the film at that moment being shown. It is said that watching pictures while eating, as long as they are not too exciting, is an excellent aid to digestion.

If this experiment is a success it is hoped to open similar cafe-cinemas in many other parts of the country. They have long been popular in South Africa, whence the proprietor of the London establishment comes.

Don't Live Too Fast.

The faster the pace, the shorter the race.

DEFEATED BY RIDICULE

GREEK WOMEN MAY NOW FOLLOW FASHION'S DECREE.

Police Arrested Daughter of a Judge Because She Wore Short Skirt—Society Forced Gen. Pangalos to Rescind Edict.

Recently a young woman was arrested in the streets of Athens because her skirt was fifteen inches above the ground. She was tried and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment. A few days later the decree under whose provisions she had been detained was rescinded. It had been passed by Gen. Pangalos, formerly military dictator and now President of Greece. It has been said that anything can be done by act of Parliament except change a man into a woman. Dictatorships, however, seem unable to prevent a woman changing herself into a man if she chooses. Eton crops, abbreviated kilts and boyish figures are evidently phenomena beyond the control of any form of masculine authority. The latest fashion in skirts can defy the latest fashion in Governments. The chronometer, the royal dictator, says the New York Times.

Gen. Pangalos, in all that ordinarily constitutes a dictator, was a Balkan Mussolini. While he stayed in his own field he was adequate, if not Olympian. But this austere man, confronted with the problem of modern women, knocked on her work (which is herself) and found it bad. He decided to have her. In the matter of dress the Greek woman takes second place to none. She wears Paris frocks and London sports models, and, in fact, she leads the fashions of to-day, not of last week. When Paris decided that waist lines must be worn high the Athens followed suit. When the feminine skirt, like some great tide actuated by whatever mysterious planet controls such things, ebbed from ankle to calves and from calves to knees, the Greek woman also proceeded to reveal more of herself. Gen. Pangalos, like King Canute, thought to stay the tide. It is not known whether he took counsel with his own wife on the great subject question. Probably he did, since the decree that was to settle the matter for all time, as originally drafted, fixed a maximum length of 20 centimeters, or 12 inches, from the ground. This was altered before it was put on the statute books to height of 35 centimeters or 14 inches. Gen. Pangalos' critics, with unbecoming levity referred to it as "the concession of five points."

The modified decree came into force on January 15. It made fathers responsible for the skirts worn by growing up daughters' draperies, and husbands for that of their wives'. It provided that offenders during the first three days would be warned that they should later become liable to fines ranging from $1.25 to $11. The new decree was enforced by the police. The head of that excellent force warned the Government that he must have female assistance.

"Mesdames," he said, "and ladies," he declared, "is not a suitable employment for men. His representations were heeded by the appointment of two women inspectors. Gen. Pangalos, having put Fashion in her place, decided that while he was about it he might as well remove another and suppress sex. Hard upon the heels of the skirt decree followed an edict closing all dance halls and cabarets, premises of any and all kinds to shut by 1 a.m. Another regulation forbade girls under age and children of both sexes to visit the streets after 10 at night. The good citizens of Athens seemed in danger of being reduced to death. Meanwhile, in Paris and New York skirts were becoming shorter and shorter. They had long said good-bye to the wearer's ankles. Fair Athenians decided to let the law go hang.

This was no more than the police (who, after all, know something of human nature) had expected. They winked at it and apparently did nothing for as long a time as they dared. When they were finally urged into action (for dictators must have their way sooner or later) the police summoned offenders. They arrested no less a person than Miss Vogiatzi, daughter of a judge of the Court of Appeal in Athens. Was it thundering, yes! Its indignation had prompted the police to choose a horrible example from such an influential class. Father, in any case, Miss Vogiatzi had been arrested. The arrest had occurred in broad daylight and caused a sensation. Her skirt was actually more than four-teen inches from the ground. It might have been urged, of course, that this garment was not so very brief after all. It was full, pleated and plaid. New York would have called it old-fashioned. Still the law had been broken, and punishment must be done. Miss Vogiatzi was taken to a police tribunal and remanded in custody for twenty-four hours. She was then found guilty.

Hisses from the large audience in court testified to the unpopularity of the decree. There was an outburst of indignation from Athens society over this indignity that had been inflicted on one of its members. Gen. Pangalos not only became unpopular (which is nothing new or startling in the life of a dictator) but stood to lose much face. It was all ridiculous. Dictators can brave anything but ridicule. Eight days later the great skirt decree was rescinded. The edict closing cabarets at midnight also went by the board. Athenians again became masters of their morals and their own waistlines of their wardrobes. The police threw away their measuring tapes. As far as the law is concerned, Greek women may go about abroad happy in the knowledge that their skirts need be regulated only by the exigencies of the climate and the prevailing mode.

Women Have Larger Feet.

Women have larger feet and hands, on the average, than they had five years ago. The difference is believed to be due to the increase in sport.

Plant Pest as Food.

One of the plant pests which have caused great concern to Australian agriculturists, the ragwort, has now been discovered to be an excellent feed for sheep.

This is the outcome of experiments carried out officially on a farm in Victoria. The ragwort defeated every effort to eradicate it until it was suggested that sheep should be placed on the affected land.

Two hundred sheep in poor condition were turned out on the "block." Within two months the ragwort was cleared, and the sheep were in excellent condition.

Here and There

There is no change of moment in the general strike in Great Britain for a generation and perhaps longer," is the view of Victor Bulkeley-Johnson, editor of the Evening News, London, who spent a short vacation in Canada recently. He thought the miners' strike in Great Britain would not be settled before the fall and perhaps not until the winter.

The fishing season opens again August 15 on Lesser Slave Lake and Lake La Biche in Alberta. There is approximately 100,000 pounds of white fish to be shipped during the season from Lake La Biche and over half a million pounds from Lesser Slave Lake as well as a considerable quantity of jackfish and pickerel from both.

Canada's estimated wheat yield as indicated by crop conditions on June 30 is 348,626,000 bushels. The yield estimated for the Prairie Provinces according to the Bureau of Statistics report is 327,236,000 bushels and for the rest of the Dominion 21,400,000 bushels. Total estimated yield for oats is 340,000,000 bushels and for barley, 100,634,000 bushels. For rye the total estimated yield is 11,762,000 bushels and for flaxseed 8,419,000 bushels.

The Manitoba Government has commenced an agricultural survey of unoccupied lands in the province which when completed will provide the incoming settler with all available information on such lands. A total of 2,474 men have already been taken up in Western Canada this year. All post-war immigration records were broken recently when 1,681 immigrants passed through Winnipeg recently in 48 hours.

The Earl of Clarendon, British Under-Secretary for Dominion affairs, and T. Macnaughton, chairman of the overseas committee, are making a tour of Canada to investigate conditions under which the 3,000-family scheme is being handled in this country. They are issuing glowing reports of what they have seen. The full three thousand families will have been brought over here by the end of next year.

A civic vacation party arranged by the Kiwanis Club of Shenandoah, Iowa, recently passed through Toronto and Montreal en route to London, England. There were 600 who availed themselves of the trip and most of these had never travelled outside the United States before in their lives. They will pass through Stratford-on-Avon and Oxford on their way to London and will make a side-trip to Paris and the French battlefields during their stay.

"Association football in the Dominion of Canada bids fair within the next few years to become a rival to the brand of soccer played by the major leagues in Great Britain," was the comment of Joe Smith, captain of the All-England Association Football team which has just completed its seven-week tour of Canada. The team travelled close on ten thousand miles on its tour and played twenty games against all kinds of teams. They did not lose a single game and scored 105 goals in all with only 18 registered against them.

University men, municipal and government representatives, doctors, priests, notaries, lawyers and newspapermen made up the majority of the party of 100 people who took part in the across-Canada tour of the Universite de Montreal recently completed. They were feted and welcomed by civic, university and government heads throughout their tour and return from it with a far clearer notion of the problems of the West than when they started. The tour was run on C.P.R. lines under the auspices of the University of Montreal, and was the second annual trip that has been made.

THAT YOUTHFUL FEELING.

You Can Keep It, and Look Young as Well, All Your Life.

Youth, the elusive, is what every woman seeks to hold against the strong pull of the years. Some succeed, others don't. There is an art in preserving those youthful looks, and few women really possess it.

Perhaps the most important aid to preserving youth has nothing whatever to do with beauty parlors or cosmetics. The first essential is a happy mind; this means that the woman who would look less than her years must cultivate happy, care-free thoughts. Nothing ages like worry; it is the King of the Wrinkle-makers.

Perfect health must be forthcoming. Therefore scrupulous attention to physical fitness is the next essential. Some women in the later thirties and forties acquire that vice of middle age—a love of good things to eat. This tendency must be curbed. But this does not mean that the youth-seeker should "bant." To fight nature when nature intended you to have a full figure is to court disaster.

Some women imagine that they can defy every law of health and buy youth in the salons of the beauty specialists. The best they get is a poor imitation. Nothing can take the place of plain food, outdoor exercise, adequate sleep, and a happy disposition.

When you sleep the little soldiers of youth are at work repairing the ravages of time. Give them plenty of opportunity to do their work well. This may involve refusing invitations. But what is a dance missed compared with a year dodged?

Fine New C.P.R. Pier for Vancouver

Growth of the port of Vancouver to proportions that put it on a level with the major harbors of the world is indicated by the opening in August and September of the new Canadian Pacific Railway pier. The pier sheds are two stories high, either side of a central depressed track area containing four tracks. A two-storey headhouse the full width of the pier is located at the shore end and this provides garage space and driveways for the use of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with the exception of the "Empress of Australia," use side portal for loading and unloading of silk and of baggage. The deck above these Barlow elevators will be constructed of a steel bridge, which will carry two railway tracks and one crane rail. Mechanisms will be provided so that these bridges may be hoisted vertically a distance of 15 feet thus clearing the elevator shafts for the operation of the elevator.

Two ten-ton baggage elevators connecting the main deck with the baggage room on the upper deck of the headhouse will be installed. On the viaduct there will be twenty-four 10-ton electric transfer cars with a platform approximately 12 by 35 feet.

Eight marine elevators will be installed on the Pier—three on each side and two on the outboard end. These elevators will be of what is known on the Pacific Coast as the "Barlow" type, being so constructed that when the elevator is lowered an apron will project out from the sidepost of a ship lying alongside, thus enabling freight to be moved directly from the ship to the dock by means of trucks. Most of the coastwise boats load and unload from their own side ports, but the ocean going steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with the exception of the "Empress of Australia," use side ports for loading and unloading of silk and of baggage. The deck above these Barlow elevators will be constructed of a steel bridge, which will carry two railway tracks and one crane rail. Mechanisms will be provided so that these bridges may be hoisted vertically a distance of 15 feet thus clearing the elevator shafts for the operation of the elevator.

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An Unspoilt City of India

A correspondent, who has been travelling in India, gives the following interesting description of what he describes as "the jewel of India" —the unspoilt city of Jaisalmer.

There is no other city in India quite like Jaisalmer. Far far out in the great Indian Desert, isolated and offering no inducements to progress, it lies beyond the horizon of the ordinary traveller.

The scattered caravans that converge upon it and separate again drive an unobtrusive trade and enhance the sense of mystery without closer acquaintance with the city does not entirely dispel. The guide-book tells you it can only be reached by camel, and until a few years ago this was true, but the modern car is ubiquitous and the desert track from the south, though bad, is practicable for motors, forming a link with the railway 100 miles away. But the sense, it is no more of very indifferent ground; a helping hand may be needed now and then, and in the nature of things one does not expect to arrive before the evening.

Yellow limestone hills form in the road for the last score of miles, and save for one fleeting, far-away glimpse the city, though it stands upon a rock, is screened and hidden from the traveller until he is almost at the gates. As we emerged from the hills the sun set, and we were thus in the twilight-zone whilst the city wore a deserted look. But though the desert without was bare and empty, the lower street of the town through which the car slowly pushed a way, was densely thronged. The roofs were lined with women and children, and an ever-increasing crowd of shouting boys fell in behind the car or raced past it to the farther gates. It was a noticeably good-humoured crowd too. The children looked well and happy, and every face wore a cheerful grin of welcome by no means a universal experience in India to-day. But with every mile of desert we had slipped back a year into the past, and the India of to-day was as far off as the railway.

There is no Dak bungalow at Jaisalmer. A guest-house provides accommodation for State guests, but uninvited visitors must make their own arrangements. Unaware of its attractions, it has never set out to catch the casual stranger. It is just a part of the desert. Indeed, from the Palace roof it hard to tell where the one begins and the other ends, and the yellow limestone of which the city is built is hewn from its own hills, and amongst the desert's other qualities it shares its inaccessibility, and this inaccessibility has given it, metaphorically as well as literally, a place apart. When the rest of India was plunged in turmoil or disorder Jaisalmer stood firm, a city of refuge and security, and tradition does so slowly in the East that whilst the Emden was raiding the Indian Ocean the rich Marwari merchants of Calcutta were resorting once more to the practice of their fathers, were sending their valuables to Jaisalmer. The rare collection of Jain manuscripts housed beneath the carved Jain temples in the Fort came here years ago, through just such a crisis, for safe keeping, to wish to see them, and a courteous Jain priest, leading us underground, invited us to crawl through a narrow hole and then feel high into an inner room, doorless, windowless, pitch dark, and quite unfurnished, surely the strangest library in the world. Here by the tiny flicker of an indifferent oil lamp we inspected the manuscripts, being ourselves subjected to the same close and inquisitive investigations of a multitude of bats.

This city of enormous houses is only half inhabited. It lives literally from hand to mouth. Neither shops nor bazaars are to be seen and nothing is exposed for sale in the streets save a few insignificant vegetables. The long grain caravans from Sind which fill the marrow streets with camels attract more pigeons to their sacks than people. The buildings that meet the eye at every turn, often elaborately carved, are those of palatial mansions, to absent Marwari merchants. Family residences for the most part, which their owners rarely, if ever, see, as they are only opened up for a marriage or a funeral and their shuttered silent fronts excite whilst they baffle curiosity. Over all the others hangs an air of poverty, but the poverty of a palace, always dignified and never squalid.

The city itself, said to be the only bastioned fort in India and the ancient stronghold of the Bhatti Rajputs, who trace their descent from the moon, was built by Jaisal in A. D. 1156. Surrounded by a battioned wall, it might be at once a quarter of a mile long and is a second city in itself. Its approach is designed on the common Indian plan of a succession of gates, and the huge round stones intended for the heads of reckless stormers are still in situ on the walls.

In all the 700 years of history it has been captured once by treachery, but never in fair fight—no mean record even for Rajputana. Inside the Fort is a wonderful medley of temples and houses, streets and squares, with the Palace dominating the Fort as the Fort dominates the city, and commanding from its frail stone balconies a thousand square miles of desert.

Some day, perhaps, the railway will pass through Jaisalmer and then it will become one of the show places of India. Tongas and automobiles will oust the camel from the streets, and privileges at present freely offered as a courtesy will be sold for money. At present it is a perfect jewel in a perfect setting, and such it will always remain in the memory of those who have been privileged to see it unspoiled.

HOLES IN BRITAIN.

Land Is Subsiding Due to Mining Operations.

One of the many problems that sooner or later will demand consideration is that of the land subsidence due to mining operations in various parts of the country.

Every one in Britain a square mile of salt, one foot thick, is taken out of the earth. In coal alone more than 8,500 millions of tons have been extracted from pits of England, Scotland, and Wales, while to this must be added another 1,800 millions of tons of copper, tin, iron, and lead, making a total of 10,300 millions of tons! No other country has yielded more minerals. In addition to the chain of Caledonia, resorting once more to the practice of their fathers, were sending their valuables to Jaisalmer. The rare collection of Jain manuscripts housed beneath the carved Jain temples in the Fort came here years ago, through just such a crisis, for safe keeping, to wish to see them, and a courteous Jain priest, leading us underground, invited us to crawl through a narrow hole and then feel high into an inner room, doorless, windowless, pitch dark, and quite unfurnished, surely the strangest library in the world. Here by the tiny flicker of an indifferent oil lamp we inspected the manuscripts, being ourselves subjected to the same close and inquisitive investigations of a multitude of bats.

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FIRMS FAKE FOOD.

Bread, Jam, Cheese and Tea Are All "Doctored."

The evidence given before the Food Control recently shows that a certain class of traders deliberately and systematically defrauds the public by giving short weight and short measure.

That, with its cruel penalising of the poor, is bad enough, but when, as is stated at the prices ruling for the unfaked article, and in addition is sold "short," the fraud is doubled. The illegitimate profit, too, is vastly increased.

Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts do excellent service but they cannot effectively cope with the evils of faking and adulteration. They are handicapped, too, by the fact that in the case of certain foods, such as bread, where no legal standard has been laid down, the onus is on the public to prove that the faking "is injurious to health."

Potatoes are not injurious to health, and that is why certain bakers are alleged to add to the flour what they do of flour. The addition of "potato flour" increases the weight of bread, and in ordinary months there are thus added two illegitimate ones arising from using a material which is (1) cheaper, and (2) heavier than flour. Hence a careful, measured quantity, is not "injurious to health." So, to make low-grade flour bind, and to give it a whiteness it would not otherwise have, alum is used by baker-tricksters.

And what of jam? With so many well known and reputable firms in the jam trade—firms who guarantee their products to be of fruit and sugar only—it might be argued that the public would be protected. But tons of jams are made by firms that are too coy to label their jam-pots with their names or with a guarantee. Their products, largely compounded of carrots, turnips, mangels, and "colouring matter," with fruit essences, are put on the market and planted in "poor districts."

This stuff is cheaper than genuine jam, yet the profit to maker and retailer is infinitely higher. But nothing can be done, for who would confess that he is selling the difference between the faked and real, as shown by tests.

Then, too, the faked butter looks like the real thing, and tastes like it. But even when it is sold twopence or so a pound cheaper than pure butter, the profits are enormous.

For the public, the remedy is to deal only with reputable firms. There are plenty of these. For the Government, the way to tackle the food-faker evil is to standardize the quality and purity of all foods, exactly as milk is now standardized. Then the Inspector could get busy.

At Their Own Risk!

First Tourist: "There's a notice board warning people not to walk on the railway track."

Second Tourist: "Oh, the railway people are more particular than motorists!"

"Why?"

"Well, motorists allow pedestrians to cross the roads if they take their own risks!"

The Unhappy Medium.

He—If you hadn't taken so long getting ready, we should have caught that train!

She—Yes, and if you hadn't hurried me so, we should have had to wait for the next one!—London Mail.

Gipsy Hordes In New York.

There are fifty tribes of wandering gipsies in the city of New York, who live without exception, on the ground floor. If possible he selects an empty store, where the unpartitioned floor space has somewhat the character of the interior of a tent. Bright calicoes and highly colored rugs divide the main living apartment from the "office" where the soothsayers practice their art. No chair is to be seen. At meals a cloth is spread on the carpet. Nor does the Gipsy Romany use a bed. He clings to the earth, and when night comes, he prefers the planks of the floor, covered with blankets, cushions, to the coils of a spring mattress. In the city the chief bugbears of the gipsy are the health officer and the truant officer, whose interference with his ancient ways causes no little resentment.

Britain's Latest Industry.

A new British industry, the production of which is said to be exceedingly bright, is the breeding of Angora rabbits for their wool.

Demand for Angora rabbit wool, and it is stated that five times as much as is now produced in Britain could be absorbed by the home market, at high prices. An ounce of this wool is worth more than an equal weight of crude silver.

About twelve ounces of wool are obtained from each animal every year, and it is estimated that the annual net profit per rabbit is $5.

A Scottish Proverb.

"Honest men marry soon, wise men never."

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Alex MacGregor and family are holidaying at Crow Lake.

Mrs. Wartman, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Robinson.

Mrs. A. V. Webster and daughter, Betty, are spending the week in Cobourg.

Mrs. Fred Wilson ,Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Creighton, Hawley.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Anderson and family ,of Belleville, are visiting their former home at Selby.

Mr. Frank Wilson, Belleville, is renewing acquaintances in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Day and daughter, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manson Stevens.

Miss Marion Roblin has accepted a position on the Dominion Bank staff.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MulhoHand, Niagara Falls, N.Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hunter a few days last week.

Mrs. Clarence Penny, Empey Hill, is spending the week in Watertown and Syracuse, N.Y.

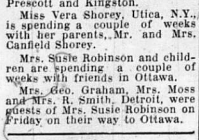
Mrs. Nicholas VanAlsyne left on Sunday for Watertown, N.Y., to attend the funeral of her son-in-Jaw, Mr. John Coulter.

Mrs. D. J. Hogan returned last week from a visit with friends in Prescott and Kingston.

Miss Vera Shorey, Utica, N.Y., is spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Shorey.

Mrs. Susie Robinson and children are spending a couple of weeks with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Geo. Graham, Mrs. Moss and Mrs. R. Smith, Detroit, were guests of Mrs. Susie Robinson on Friday on their way to Ottawa.



WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite,** designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

Mr. Maurice Madden, Niagara Falls, is visiting his father, Judge J. R. Madden.

Miss Edythe Baker, Ottawa, is spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Geale Daly and Miss Celestine left on Sunday for and extended motor trip through eastern Canada and the States.

Mr. Reginald Martin, Winnipeg, Man., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin, Newburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Smith were in Toronto over the week-end.

Mrs. S. W. W. Sloan and daughter and Master Ross Kimmerly, Eugenia Falls, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly a couple of days last week.

Mr. Jas. O'Neil, of Vancouver, B.C., a former resident of Napanee, is spending a month in this vicinity renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Helena Mason, Arnprior, also Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Hewitt, Newmarket, spent over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred LaSalle, Graham St.

Mr Russell Nesbitt, M.P.P., Toronto, was the guest of Mr. W. E. Loyst during his stay in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Suton, of London, Ont., spent the past week in Napanee as guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barrett.

Miss D. R. Marsland, of Guelph, Ont., has returned to that city, after spending her holidays with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barrett.

Master Clifford Barrett has gone to Guelph for the balance of the holiday season, with Miss. D. R. Marsland.

Mrs. L. Longmore, Timmins, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Lott, left last week to visit her sisters, the Misses Caton, Toronto.

Mr. George O'Neil had his left leg amputated in the Kingston General Hospital on Friday.

Miss Marjorie Doller is home from Buffalo, N.Y., to spend a couple of weeks holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doller.

Miss Mary Powell returned on Sunday from Cobourg. She was accompanied by Miss Marion Gale, who will be her guest for the next two weeks.

Misses Ella McMillan and M. Dickson have been spending two weeks in Toronto.

Mr. R. C. Root returned on Sunday from a two weeks' vacation at Centre Island, Toronto.

Mrs. Richard Loucks is on a trip to Winnipeg, Calgary and South Dakota.

Mrs. Wm. Burns, New York, is expected in Napanee on Wednesday to spend a couple of weeks with her mother, Mrs. Jno. Lowry.

Mr. Ed. Douglas, Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doller.

Rev. R. J. Merriam and family, of the Bay circuit, are holidaying at Bewdley, Ont.

Mrs. M. McDonald and Mrs. Harry Scott are spending two weeks in Syracuse, N.Y.

Mrs. J. S. Madill, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. F. C. Bogart.

Miss Teresa Murphy, Detroit, is visiting her parents at Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett and daughter, Pat., St. Catherines are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Mrs. Atkinson Wilde, Havelock, is the guest of Mrs. Leah Russell.

Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff was operated upon in Kingston General Hospital on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Fraser, Dexter, N.Y., spent a few days last week with his grandmother, Mrs. C. A. Graham.

Miss Marguerite Creighton is home from Elcyria, Ohio, spending a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Creighton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H.Scott, New York, and Mr. Fred Cliff, Miami, Florida, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff.

Mrs. Seymour Sheppard and son and Mrs. Stewart Mason and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Sheppard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Solmes.

Mr. A. R. Davis, Toronto, spent last week-end te guest of the Misses Casey.

Miss Nellie Herring returned on Saturday from a two weeks' holiday at London and Rochester, N.Y.

Messrs. Reginald Wiseman and Wm. Galt are on a motor trip to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stickle, Syracuse, N.Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frisken are visiting Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Rogers at Havelock.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jamieson Battersea, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knapp last week.

Mrs. Nelson Vanalstine and Misses Maud and Lulu Vanalstine are spending three weeks with relatives in Toronto and Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. Geo. Root is spending his holidays in Toronto and Port Credit.

Mr. Leon Clute, of the staff of the Standard Bank, has been transferred to Cornwall branch.

Rev. W. R. Pratt ,of Saskatoon, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Tanton, left for his home this week.

Miss Nellie Casey, after visiting her sisters, the Misses Casey, returned to Troy o nMonday.

Rev. Roy Gamble, Mrs. Gamble and Miss Eileen, of Moretown, Vermont, are guests at Trinity parsonage this week.

Mrs. F. R. Todd and Miss Agnes Dunn, of Hamilton, are guests of Mrs. Todd's father, Mr. Jas. A. Wilson.

Miss Ella McMillan attended the Millinery openings in Toronto last week.

Mrs. S. H. Fraser and niece, Miss Luva Perry, Morven, are spending the week with the former's parents, Mr and Mrs. A. B. Perry, Bridge street, west.

Mr. and Mrs. Willet Moyle, of Frankford, were guests of Mr. J. A. Wilson on Monday. Miss Lucie Moyle and Miss Lillie Wilson accompanied them home to Frankford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Perry and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morley L. Perry and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fraser, Mrs. Addie Fraser and Mr. Arthur Fraser, the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Perry and Mrs. Addie Fraser, gathered at the former's residence, Bridge street, west, on Thursday Aug. 12th, and celebrated their mothers' (Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Fraser's) birthdays. A dainty lunch of sandwiches, cake lemonade and ice cream was served, after which all left for their respective homes, with best wishes for many more such happy gatherings.

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DEATHS

Bristol—At Lake Bluff, Ill., on Tuesday, July ....th, 1926, Rev. Coleman Bristol, brother of the late Peter Bristol, Esq., in his 94th year.

Coulter—At Watertown, N.Y., on Sunday, August 15th, 1926, John Coulter, husband of Miss Viola VanAlstyne, formerly of Napanee.

Wiggins—At Napanee, on Sunday, Aug. 15th, 1926, Louisa Wiggins, aged 88 years, 4 mos.

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FISHING FOR WOLVES.

Only Way Trapper In Alberta Could Catch Large Timber-Wolf.

A novel method of catching wolves, adopted by a trapper in Alberta, has attracted much attention.

The trapper was worried by a big timber-wolf which raided his winter stores. He tried to shoot it, but could not get a sight of the animal; he laid poison baits, but the wolf was too artful to touch them; he set all sorts of traps, but the brute avoided them. At last he set a fishing line with a big hook baited with fish, and now he has brought in one of the biggest wolf pelts ever seen in Edmonton.

It is an old trick of English poachers to set a line of hooks along a hedgerow, each baited with a bit of fat, and in this way to catch pheasants. It is a brutal business, but a particularly deadly way of securing longtails.

The Chinese thief uses a hook and line fastened to the end of a long bamboo, to angle through upper windows for anything that the hook can catch. It is not unusual for the occupant of an hotel bedroom to find, on waking, that all his clothes have gone, and with them, of course, anything that he chanced to have left in the pockets overnight.

The writer has taken turtles with hook and line, the hook being baited with raw beef, and has seen a poisonous snake caught upon a hook baited with a small live frog. He has also seen a grass snake taken by a fisherman on an English stream. In this case the snake was swimming and the fly hook caught in its body. He has himself accidentally hooked a swallow which swooped at his fly in midair, and a duck which took a worm when he was still fishing.

A well-known fisherman, after seatrout by night hooked an otter, which, of course, broke his line, while cormorants have more than once been taken on a baited hook dragged through the water.

Fishermen's Supplies.

White fish, salmon trout, and herring, linen gill nets and cotton seine twine in stock. Place your order now for summer and fall requirements.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

LIBERAL MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AT

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWN HALL

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th

8 p.m.

SPEAKERS :—

Mr. H. H. Horsey, Liberal Candidate.

Mr. Harold Fisher, K.C., M.P.P., of Ottawa.

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH TOWN HALL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th

8 p.m.

SPEAKERS :—

Mr. Harold Fisher, K.C., M.P.P., of Ottawa.

Mr. H. H. Horsey, Liberal Candidate.

Mr. Fisher is a prominent Barrister of Ottawa, a partner of the Honourable Charles Murphy, Post Master General in the late Liberal Administration. He was four times Mayor of Ottawa, and is the financial critic of the Liberal Party in the Ontario Legislature.

All voters, both ladies and gentlemen, cordially invited to attend.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Does YOUR Church Need Decorating?

Some person has said "Cleanliness Comes Next to Godliness."

You start the ball rolling—suggest something being done—get a committee together. Name the day and hour for meeting at your church.

'Phone or write C. B. Scantlebury, Church Decorator, Belleville, to meet your committee. He will be there—offer suggestions—give you sketches ; all without cost to you.

Just command this superior Church Decorating Service by writing

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville.

Exclusive Church Decorator.

A few recently decorated churches by this firm are :

Switzerville United, Strathcona United, Wooler United, Presbyterian at Stirling.

38-tf

Semi-Wear, Semi-Made

WASH DRESSES

On sale in the Wash Goods Section of our Fabric Department

$1.48 Each

Designed, cut and with trimmings—all in one compact package.

Hemstitching, picoting and ruffling already done on some, trimming already applied.

These superior fabrics have been splendidly woven and balanced for durability.

Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.

Varied style effects—to satisfy the most exacting tastes—ranging from smart tailored to dressy afternoon models.

Remember—you may buy these Semi-made dresses, with the planning and cutting all done—ready for you to sew.

10 styles—3 colors.

On sale commencing Thursday morning.

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WASH FABRICS

AT AUGUST CLEARANCE PRICES

Every line of Wash Fabrics are marked for quick clearance lines and prices as follows :

COLORED VOILES—Special 19c. per yard.

NORMANDY VOILES—Special 49c. per yard.

SPECIAL AT 39c. PER YD.—Choice Plain Voiles and Stripe Broadcloth.

SPECIAL AT 59 CENTS—Colored Voiles, Silk Chevron, Stripe Broadcloth.

SPECIAL AT 95 CENTS—Duro Dye Stripe Broadcloth, Silk Stripe Crepe, Coin Spot Tussah.

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE—Nnmerable lengths from 1 to 4 yards in many lines of Wash Fabrics.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The New Butterick Quarterly for Fall is now on sale at The Pattern Department. Over 500 choice Butterick Patterns to choose from. Price per copy, 25c., with coupon worth 10c. on the purchase of any pattern.

Also the September number of the Delineator is now in stock. Subscribers may procure their copy by calling at our store.

A NEW ARRIVAL IN WHITE FUJI SILK, 36 IN. WIDE, $2.25 YARD

This has been a very successful line this season, and this week we were able to secure a length in the same quality as we have had in the past. Very firm in weight, full 36 in. wide. Wearing quality is highly recommended.

36 INCH STRIPE SILK BROADCLOTH

VERY SPECIAL, $1.39 PER YARD

This special line of Silk Broadcloth is limited to four very desirable stripe effects. Ground color is White with assorted colorings in stripe about 1½ in. wide. Silk will wash in a very satisfactory manner.

HOT WEATHER SPECIALS IN OUR LADIES' SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT

Women's Summer Vests, fine quality, plain knit cotton, opera top style, finished with beading, price 25c. each.
Women's knitted Cotton Drawers, with umbrella knee, price 75c. pair.
Odd lines of Women's and Children's Underwear reduced.
Women's Silk Hose, odd lines and sizes, colors Black, Brown, Beige and White. Values up to $1.50 pair. Sale Price 79c. pair.
Lingerie Elastic, ¼ inch, white, 6 yards 25c.
Woven Bandeaus in fancy stripe pattern, 25c. each.
Fancy Jazz Garters, all colors, 39c. pair.
Bobby Pin, holds bobbed hair in place, 15c. pair.
Powder Puffs, White, Flesh, Peach, priced at 10c., 15c., 20c. each.
Barrettes, in colors and plain shell, 10c. 15c. each.
Indestructible Pearl Bead Necklets, 25c., 50c. string.
English Rustless Safety Pin, 36 for 10c.
Princess Pat Hair Nets, double and single, 3 for 25c.
Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with narrow roll hem, 15c., 2 for 25c.
Silk Crepe-de-Chene Windsor Ties, colors White, Black, Red, Sand, Orange, Copen, Grey, Mauve, Green, 50c. each.

It Pays to Shop at Robinson's

Interesting Items for the Vacationist, also for the Daily Worker in Factory, Farm or Office

Interesting Items in our Men'S and Boys' Store

MOTHERS! BUY THESE BOYS' WAISTS AT 75 CENTS AND $1.00 EACH

They are cut right, are well made and of splendid materials. They come in sizes to fit Boys from 6 years to 14 years of age and are very popular.

BOYS' KHAKI LONG PANTS

SIZES 26, 28, 30, 32, 34.

Double sewn seams, two side and hip pockets, good pocketing, price $1.35 each.

BOYS' WASH SUITS

Only sizes 2 to 4 years left. They are all drastically reduced to clear. Priced now at 95c. to $1.50, were formerly $1.25 to $2.29. Remember, only ages 2 to 4 left.

CHILDREN'S FINE STRAW HATS TO CLEAR AT 25 CENTS

These are 50 and 75c. lines and a good range of sizes. Some are dark straw and others light. Your choice, 25c. each.

MEN'S KHAKI PANTS AT $1.50 A PAIR

Made from a good strong Khaki cloth that will give excellent wear. Sizes 38 to 46 only. They have five pockets of good strong pocketing and are double sewn throughout. Cuff bottoms, are well cut so that they are comfortable to wear. Only $1.50 a pair.

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS AT 95 CENTS

Another lot of those splendid Work Shirts received this week. Sizes 14 to 17. Good roomy, well made shirts. Not every color in every size, but in the lot you will find thread dyed fast colored Chambrays, Khakis, Black and White stripes, as well as other colors.

SPORT STOCKINGS AND SPORT HOSE FOR MEN AND BOYS

In as wide an assortment as you will find in most city stores. Our values are absolutely unexcelled in these lines. The range of colors and patterns in the Sport Hose is very attractive and the prices are very low, considering the quality.

THE BOYS HOSE range in price from 75c. to $1.25, but the 75c. line is so especially good that ninety per cent of the business is done in that line.

THE MEN'S HOSE range from 75c. to $4.00.

BOYS' SPORT KNICKERS, $2.00 to $3.00.

MEN'S SPORT KNICKERS, $3.50 to $5.95.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS WITH COLLAR ATTACHED

A LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM IN SIZES 14 TO 17. PRICED $1.50 TO $2.25

These Shirts are becoming more and more popular. We have them in plain Creams, Tans, Blues, Helios, etc., also in neat, fancy stripes. Every shirt in the lot is guaranteed to give satisfaction. They are out on the table in front part of our Men's store, for quick choosing.

New Arm Bands—New stock Coatless Suspenders.
New stock Collar Pins—Extra value in Collar Buttons at 5c. or 6 for 25c.
New stock wide web or narraw web Garters.
New Cuff Links at 25c. a pair.
New Suspender Values at 35c. and 50c.
New Bow Ties.

MEN'S CLASSY HOSIERY THAT DENOTES THE NEAT DRESSER

Handsome drop stitch Rayon Lisle Hose, at 50c. pair.
Summer weight fancy Silk and Wool Hose, at 50c. a pair.
Fandy check Rayon Silk Hose, very handsome, 75c. a pair.
Plain Silk Hose in different handsome shades 75c. and $1.00 pair.
Pure thread silk and artifical silk Hose in very handsome patterns and colors at 95c. a pair.
All Wool Cashmere Hose in plain Blacks, Browns, Greys and Fawn shades at 50c. and 75c. a pair.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.

Store closes each Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon during July, August